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Pro-Slavery.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

THE TREATY.

As a condition of peace, we cheerfully accept of it; and such, it became, when presented to the Senate. Our Executive and Secretary of State might, and should have formed a *better* treaty; but having agreed upon this, or in other words, *having acceded to every demand of England, and abandoned every claim set up by the United States*, the peace of the country would have been jeoparded, if the Senate had refused to ratify their unwise and uncalled for concessions.

Having expressed our satisfaction that the treaty is in existence, and the peace of the two countries preserved, however much we may regret that it is not more honorable to the United States, let us endeavor to ascertain what we have *gained* and what surrendered by this treaty.

Our difficulties with England were all of the same character; that is, we alledged that she was in every instance the *aggressor*; and such would appear to be the fact, from the circumstance that we constantly complained of her acts, while she did not pretend to complain of any proceeding of ours; except in the case of McLeod, when she threatened war, and found it unnecessary to resort to it, in consequence of his discharge.

We complained.

1st. That she forcibly withheld from us a very large portion of the State of Maine, secured to us by the treaty of 1783.

2d. That she had greatly encroached upon our jurisdiction on the northwest coast of America, seduced the Indians from their attachment to our government, and erected fortifications, and exercised the right of ownership within the clearly defined limits of the territory of *Oregon*.

3d. That she had ruthlessly invaded our territory in 1838, captured and destroyed the steamboat *Caroline*, and murdered several of our citizens.

4th. That she had seized, upon the property of citizens of the United States, when forcibly taken into her ports by a resort to mutiny and murder, and refused a restitution of the property, or the surrender or punishment of the mutineers and murderers. And

5th. That she had imprudently, and in defiance of the law of nations, insulted our flag upon the high seas, by compelling the masters of American vessels to exhibit their papers and submit to a disgraceful search and examination; and when not satisfactory to the commanders of her cruisers, capturing and sending them to different ports for adjudication—to the utter destruction of our commerce on the coast of Africa, and to the disgrace of our national character.

In regard to our first complaint, the northeastern boundary, every succeeding administration of the government, and both the Senate and the House of Representatives, have formerly and recently gravely resolved, that our title to the territory in dispute, *admitted of no question*, and could never be surrendered without *dishonor*; and so universal was this feeling, that when the king of Holland made his award under the treaty of Ghent, the Senate indignantly rejected it, and the press of the country unanimously *approved* of the proceeding. How, then, is this first cause of complaint arranged under the recent treaty, for which we are called upon to glorify John Tyler and his administration? Why, by consenting to accept *nine hundred and ninety-three square miles, or five hundred and seventy-one thousand five hundred and twenty acres* LESS OF TERRITORY than the King of Holland awarded us, and which we then so promptly and indignantly rejected!

Our *second* cause of complaint was the encroachments by England on the northwest coast.

On this subject, Lord Ashburton declined all negotiation; and we are told to be satisfied with things as they are; and the government *are satisfied*.

Our *third* cause of complaint was the invasion of the State of New-York by the Queen's forces, the murder of several of our citizens, and the destruction of the Caroline; all of which was formally *approved* by the *Queen's* government, and the order of knighthood conferred upon the person by whose order the outrage was perpetrated.

Lord Ashburton distinctly admits the outrage, but *defends* and *justifies* it, as necessary at the time; and, which, under similar circumstances, would be *repeated*. He regrets, however, that there should have been a *necessity* for it. Thus, if an impudent fellow should step into our office and insult us, and we should kick him down stairs, we should not hesitate to defend and justify the proceeding, as one which, under similar circumstances, we should repeat; and at the same time cheerfully express our regret that there was any *necessity* for our conduct. This is the full extent of the reparation extended to us by England, for this our third cause of complaint.

Our fourth cause of complaint, was England's refusal to surrender or punish the mutineers and *murderers*, or restore to us the cargo (slaves) of the *Creole*, after being taken into *New Providence*, by those who rose upon the captain and crew, and committed an act of gross piracy, according to the law of nations.

Upon this subject, Mr. Webster wrote a very able and conclusive letter at the time of the occurrence, and an equally able and statesman-like paper pending the recent negotiation. Lord Ashburton, in reply, is very courteous, and informs Mr. Webster that "we may be well assured that there is no wish on our [England] part that they should reach our shores, or that British possessions should be used as decoys for the violators of the laws of a friendly neighbor. When these slaves do reach us, *by whatever means*, there is no alternative. The present state of British law is on this subject too well known to require repetition."

He then advises that this matter be referred to London for negotiation, and adds: "In the meantime, I can engage that instructions shall be given to the governors of her majesty's colonies on the southern borders of the United States, to execute their own laws with careful attention to the wish of their government to maintain *good neighborhood*, and that there shall be no *officious* interference with American vessels, driven by accident or by violence into those parts."

This leaves the fourth ground of complaint precisely where it was; and like the *second* and *third* grounds, it finds no place in the treaty—*words*, not *stipulations*, being the only satisfaction tendered to us.

The fifth and last, and most serious ground of complaint against Great Britain, was her insultingly declaring that she would board vessels on the high seas bearing the American colors, and *compel* the exhibition of their papers! She has done so, to the serious injury of our commerce, and to the absolute disgrace of the stars and stripes. She has, in fact, revived and exercised "*the right of search*," in its most odious form; and this, too, is *settled*; but settled *without one solitary word of explanation or apology!* And what is still more strange, and in our opinion *incomprehensible*, while we find in the treaty two articles of *concession* on the subject of the slave trade, disreputable to our country, because it places us in a *false position*, there is not in the correspondence sent to the Senate, one solitary line in relation to these articles, showing why they are embodied in the treaty, or the principles upon which they are based!

We are perfectly willing that our government should keep two hundred guns instead of eighty, on the coast of *Africa*, if deemed necessary; but there was not the shadow of necessity for binding ourselves, by a solemn *treaty*, so to do. We were the first Christian nation to legislate against this abominable traffic; and it was our *right* to ask concessions of, and prescribe a course of conduct to *others*; but by the articles in question, we have lost our proud position, and on the *demand* of Great Britain, bind ourselves to act in concert with her, and give to *her* the glory and the honor of practising a superior philanthropy, and compelling all civilized nations to aid *her* in a great work, the honor and credit of which properly belongs to the United States.

Selections.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BRITISH SPECIAL MISSION.

CASE OF THE CREOLE.

Mr. Webster, to Lord Ashburton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1842.

MY LORD,—The President has learned, with much regret, that you are not empowered by your government to enter into a formal stipulation for the better security of vessels of the United States, when meeting with disasters in passing between the United States and the Bahama islands, and driven, by disasters, into British ports. This is a subject which is deemed to be of great importance, and which cannot, on the present occasion, be overlooked.

Your lordship is aware that several cases have occurred, within the last few years, which have caused much complaint. In some of these cases, compensation has been made by the English government, for the interference of the local authorities with American vessels having slaves on board, by which interference these slaves were set free. In other cases, such compensation has been refused.—It appears to the President to be for the interest of both countries, that the recurrence of similar cases in future should be prevented, as far as possible.

Your lordship has been acquainted with the case of the "Creole," a vessel carried into the port of Nassau last winter, by persons who had risen upon the lawful authority of the vessel, and, in the accomplishment of their purpose, had committed murder on a person on board.

The opinions which that occurrence gave occasion for this government to express, in regard to the rights and duties of friendly and civilized maritime States, placed by Providence near to each other, were well considered, and are entertained with entire confidence. The facts in the particular case of the Creole, are controverted; positive and officious interference by the colonial authorities to set the slaves free, being alledged on the one side, and denied on the other.

It is not my purpose to discuss the difference of opinion as to the evidence in this case, as it at present exists; because the rights of individuals having rendered necessary a more thorough and a judicial investigation of facts and circumstances attending the transaction, such investigation is understood to be now in progress, and its result, when known, will render me more able than at this moment to present to the British government a full and accurate view of the whole case. But it is my purpose, and my duty, to invite your lordship's attention to the general subject, and your serious consideration of some practical means of giving security to the coasting trade of the United States against unlawful annoyance and interruption, along this point of their shore. The Bahama islands approach the coast of Florida within a few leagues; and, with the coast, form a long and narrow channel, filled with innumerable small islands and banks of sand, and the navigation difficult and dangerous, not only on these accounts, but from the violence of the winds and the variable nature of the currents. Accidents are of course frequent, and necessity compels vessels of the United States, in attempting to double Cape Florida, to take shelter in the ports of those islands. Along this passage, the Atlantic States hold intercourse with the States on the gulf, and the Mississippi, and through it the products of the valley of that river (a region of vast extent and boundless fertility) find a main outlet to the sea, in their destination to the markets of the world.

No particular ground of complaint exists as to the treatment which American vessels usually receive in these ports, unless they happen to have slaves on board; but in cases of that kind, complaints have been made, as already stated, of official interference of the colonial authorities with the vessel, for the purpose of changing the condition in which these persons are by the laws of their own country, and of setting them free.

In the southern States of this Union, slavery exists by the laws of the States, and under the guarantee of the Constitution of the United States; and it has existed in them for a period long antecedent to the time when they ceased to be British colonies.—In this state of things, it will happen that slaves will be often on board coasting vessels, as hands, as servants attending the families of their owners, or for the purpose of being carried from port to port. For the security of the rights of their citizens, when vessels, having persons of this description on board, are driven by stress of weather, or carried by unlawful force, into British ports, the United States propose the introduction of no new principle into the law of nations. They require only a faithful and exact observance of the injunctions of that code as understood and practised in modern times.

Your lordship observes, that I have spoken only of American vessels driven into British ports by the disasters of the seas, or carried in by unlawful force. I confine my remarks to these cases, because they are the common cases, and because they are the cases which the law of nations most emphatically exempts from interference. The maritime law is full of instances of the application of that great and practical rule, which declares that that which is the clear result of necessity, ought to draw after it no penalty and no hazard. If a ship be driven by stress of weather, into a prohibited port, or into an open port, with prohibited articles on board, in neither case is any forfeiture incurred. And what may be considered a still stronger case, it has been decided by eminent English authority, and that decision has received general approbation, that if a vessel be driven by necessity, into a port strictly blockaded, this necessity is good defense, and exempts her from penalty.

A vessel on the high seas, beyond the distance of a marine league from the shore, is regarded as part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs, and subjected, exclusively, to the jurisdiction of that nation. If, against the will of her master, or owner, she be driven or carried nearer to the land, or even into port, those who have, or ought to have, control over her, struggling all the while to keep her upon the high seas, and so within the exclusive jurisdiction of her own government, what reason or justice is there in creating a distinction between her rights and immunities, in a position, thus the result of absolute necessity, and the same rights and immunities before superior power had forced her out of her voluntary course?

But, my lord, the rule of law, and the comity and practice of nations, go much further than these cases of necessity, and allow even to a merchant vessel coming into any open port of another country voluntarily, for the purposes of lawful trade, to bring with her, and keep over her, to a very considerable extent, the jurisdiction and authority of the laws of her own country.

A ship, say the publicists, though at anchor in a foreign harbor, preserves its jurisdiction and its laws. It is natural to consider the vessels of a nation as parts of its territory, though at sea, as the State retains its jurisdiction over them; and, according to the commonly received custom, this jurisdiction is preserved over the vessels, even in parts of the sea subject to a foreign dominion.

This is the doctrine of the law of nations, clearly laid down by writers of received authority, and entirely conformable, as it is supposed, with the practices of modern nations.

If a murder be committed on board an American vessel, by one of the crew upon another, or upon a passenger, or by a passenger on one of the crew or another passenger, while such vessel is lying in port within the jurisdiction of a foreign State or sovereignty, the offense is cognizable and punishable by the proper court of the United States, in the same manner as if such offense had been committed on board the vessel on the high seas. The law of England is supposed to be the same.

It is true that the jurisdiction of a nation over a vessel belonging to it, while lying in the port of another, is not necessarily wholly exclusive. We do not so consider or so assert it. For any unlawful acts done by her while thus lying in port, and for all contracts entered into while there, by her master or owners, she and they must doubtless be answerable to the laws of the place. Nor, if her master and crew, while on board in such port, break the peace of the community by the commission of crimes, can exemption be claimed for them. But, nevertheless, the law of nations, as I have stated it, and the statutes of governments founded on that law, as I have referred to them, show that enlightened nations, in modern times, do clearly hold that the jurisdiction and laws of a nation accompany her ships not only over the high seas, but into ports and harbors, or wheresoever else they may be water-borne, for the general purpose of governing and regulating the rights, duties, and obligations of those on board thereof; and that, to the extent of the exercise of this jurisdiction, they are considered as parts of the territory of the nation herself.

If a vessel be driven, by weather, into the ports of another nation, it would hardly be alledged by any one, that by the mere force of such arrival within the waters of the State, the law of that State would so attach to the vessel as to effect existing rights of property between persons on board, whether arising from contract or otherwise. The local law would not operate to make the goods of one man to become the goods of another man. Nor ought it to effect their personal obligations, or existing relations between themselves; nor was it ever supposed to have such effect, until the delicate and exciting question which has caused these interferences in the British islands, arose. The local law in these cases dissolves no obligations or relations lawfully entered into, or lawfully existing, according to the laws of the ship's country. If it did, intercourse of civilized men between nation and nation must cease. Marriages are frequently celebrated in one country, in a manner not lawful or valid in another; but did anybody ever doubt that marriages are valid all over the civilized world, if valid in the country in which they took place? Did any ever imagine that local law acted upon such marriages to annihilate their obligation, if the parties should visit a country in which marriages must be celebrated in another form.

It may be said that, in such instances, personal relations are founded in contract, and therefore to be respected; but that the relation of master and slave is not founded in contract, and therefore is to be respected only by the law of the place which recognizes it. Whoever so reasons encounters the authority of the whole body of public law, from Grotius down; because there are numerous instances in which the law itself presumes or implies contracts; and prominent among these instances is the very relation which we are now considering, and which relation is holden by law to draw after it mutuality of obligation.

Is not the relation between a father and his minor children acknowledged, when they go abroad? And on what contract is this founded, but a contract raised by general principles of law, from the relation of the parties?

Your lordship will please bear in mind, that the proposition which I am endeavoring to support is, that by the comity of the law of nations, and the practice of modern times, merchant vessels, entering open ports of other nations, for the purpose of trade, are presumed to be allowed to bring with them, and to retain, for their protection and government, the jurisdiction and laws of their own country. All this, I repeat, is presumed to be allowed;—because the ports are open, because trade is invited, and because, under these circumstances, such permission or allowance is according to general usage. It is not denied that all this may be refused; and this suggests a distinction, the disregard of which may perhaps account for most of the difficulties arising in cases of this sort; that is to say, the distinction, between what a State may do if it pleases, and what it is presumed to do, or not to do, in the absence of any positive declaration of its will. A State might declare that all foreign marriages should be regarded as null and void, within its territory; that a foreign father, arriving with an infant son, should no longer have authority or control over him; that, on the arrival of a foreign vessel in its ports, all shipping articles, and all indentures of apprenticeship between her crew and her owners or masters, should cease to be binding. These, and many other things equally irrational and absurd, a sovereign State has doubtless the power to do. But they are not to be presumed. It is not to be taken for granted, *abante*, that it is the will of the sovereign State thus to withdraw itself from the circle of civilized nations. It will be time enough to believe this to be its intention, when it formally announces that intention, by appropriate enactments, edicts, or other declarations. In regard to slavery within the British territories, there is a well-known and clear promulgation of the will of the sovereign authority; that is to say, there is a well-known rule of her law. As to England herself, that law has long existed; and recent acts of parliament established the same law for the colonies. The usual mode of stating the rule of English law is, that no sooner does a slave reach the shore of England, than he is free. This is true; but it means no more than that, when a slave comes within the exclusive jurisdiction of England, he ceases to be a slave, because the law of England positively and notoriously prohibits and forbids the existence of such a relation between man and man. But it does not mean that English authorities, with this rule of English law in their hands, may enter where the jurisdiction of another nation is acknowledged to exist, and there destroy rights, obligations, and interests, lawfully existing under the authority of such other nation. No such construction, and no such effect, can be rightfully given to the British law. It is true, that it is competent to the British parliament, by express statute provisions, to declare that no foreign jurisdiction of any kind should exist, in or over a vessel, after its arrival, voluntarily, in her ports. And so she might close all her ports to the ships of all nations. A State may also declare, in the absence of treaty stipulations, that foreigners shall not sue in her courts, nor travel in her territories, nor carry away funds or goods received for debts. We need not inquire what would be the condition of a country that should establish such laws, nor in what relation they would leave her towards the States of the civilized world. Her power to make such laws is unquestionable; but, in the absence of direct and positive enactments to that effect, the presumption is, the opposites of these things exist. While her ports are open to foreign trade, it is to be presumed that she expects foreign ships to enter them, bringing with them the jurisdiction of their own government, and the protection of its laws, to the same extent that the ships, and the ships of other commercial States, carry with them the jurisdiction of their respective governments into the open ports of the world; just as it is presumed, while the contrary is not avowed, that strangers may travel in a civilized country in a time of peace, sue in its courts, and bring away their property.

A merchant vessel enters the port of a friendly State, and enjoys while there the protection of her own laws, and is under the jurisdiction of her own government, not in derogation of the sovereignty of the place, but by the presumed allowance or permission of that sovereignty. This permission or allowance is founded on the comity of nations, like the other cases which have been mentioned; and this comity is part, and a most important and valuable part, of the law of nations, to which all nations are presumed to assent until they made their dissent known. In the silence of any positive rule, affirming or denying or restraining the operations of foreign laws, their tacit adoption is presumed, to the usual extent. It is upon this ground that courts of law expound contracts according to the law of the place in which they are made; and instances almost innumerable exist, in which, by the general practice of civilized countries, the laws of one will be recognized and often executed by another. This is the comity of nations; and it is upon this, as its solid basis, that the intercourse of civilized States is maintained.

But while that which has now been said is understood to be the voluntary and adopted law of nations, in cases of the voluntary entry of merchant vessels into the ports of other countries, it is nevertheless true, that vessels in such ports, only through an overruling necessity, may place their claim for exemption from interference on still higher principles; that is to say, principles held in more sacred regard by the comity, the courtesy, or indeed the common sense of justice of all civilized States.

Even in regard to cases of necessity, however, there are things of an unfriendly and offensive character, which yet it may not be easy to say that a nation might not do. For example, a nation might declare her will to be, and make it the law of her dominions, that foreign vessels cast away on her shores, should be lost to her owners, and subject to the ancient law of wreck. Or a neutral State, while shutting her ports to the armed vessels of belligerents, as she has a right to do, might resolve on seizing and confiscating vessels of that description which should be driven to take shelter in her harbors by the violence of the storms of the ocean. But laws of this character, however, within the absolute competence of government, could only be passed, if passed at all, under willingness to meet the last responsibility to which nations are subject.

The presumption is stronger, therefore, in regard to vessels driven into foreign ports by necessity, and seeking only temporary refuge, than in regard to those which enter them voluntarily, and for purposes of trade, that they will not be interfered with; and that, unless they commit, while in port, some act against the laws of the place, they will be permitted to receive supplies, to repair damages, and to depart unmolested.

If, therefore, vessels of the United States, pursuing lawful voyages, from port to port, along their own shore, are driven by stress of weather, or carried by unlawful force, into English ports, the government of the United States cannot consent that the local authorities in those ports shall take advantage of such misfortunes, and enter them, for the purpose of interfering with the condition of persons or things on board, as established by their own laws. If slaves, the property of citizens of the United States, escape into the British territories, it is not expected that they will be restored. In that case, the territorial jurisdiction of England will have become exclusive over them, and must decide their condition. But slaves on board of American vessels, lying in British waters, are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of England; or under the exclusive operation of English law; and this founds the broad distinction between the cases. If persons, guilty of crimes in the United States, seek an asylum in the British dominions they will not be demanded, until provision for such cases be made by treaty; because the giving up of criminals, fugitive from justice, is agreed and understood to be a matter in which every nation regulates its conduct according to its own discretion. It is no breach of comity to refuse such surrender.

On the other hand, vessels of the United States, driven by necessity into British ports, and staying there no longer than such necessity exists, violating no law, nor having intent to violate any law will claim, and there will be claimed for them, protection and security, freedom from molestation, and from all interference with the character or condition of persons or things on board. In the opinion of the government of the United States, such vessels, so driven and so detained by necessity in a friendly port, ought to be regarded as still pursuing their original voyage, and turned out of their direct course only by disaster, or by wrongful violence; that they ought to receive all assistance necessary to enable them to resume that direct course; and that interference and molestation by local authorities, where the whole voyage is lawful, both in act and intent, is ground for just and grave complaint.

Your lordship's discernment and large experience in affairs cannot fail to suggest to you how important it is to merchants and navigators engaged in the coasting trade of a country so large in extent as the United States, that they should feel secure against all but the ordinary causes of maritime loss. The possessions of the two governments closely approach each other. The proximity, which ought to make us friends and good neighbors, may, without proper care and regulation, itself prove a ceaseless cause of vexation, irritation, and disquiet.

If your lordship has no authority to enter into a stipulation, by treaty, for the prevention of such occurrences hereafter as have already happened, occurrances so likely to disturb that peace between the two countries which it is the object of your lordship's mission to establish and confirm, you may still be so far acquainted with the sentiments of your government as to be able to engage that instructions shall be given to the local authorities in the islands, which shall lead them to regulate their conduct in conformity with the rights of citizens of the United States, and the just expectations of their government, and in such manner as shall, in future take away all reasonable ground of complaint. It would be with the most profound regret that the President should see that, whilst it is now hoped so many other subjects of difference may be harmoniously adjusted, nothing should be done in regard to this dangerous source of future collisions.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your lordship the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Lord ASHBURTON, &c. &c.

Lord Ashburton, to Mr. Webster.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1842.

SIR,—You may be well assured that I am duly sensible of the great importance of the subject to which you call my attention in the note which you did me the honor of addressing me on the 1st inst. in which you inform me the President had been pleased to express his regret that I was not empowered by my government to enter into a formal stipulation for the better security of vessels of the United States, when meeting with disasters in passing between the United States and the Bahama islands, and driven by such disasters into British ports.

It is, I believe, unnecessary that I should tell you that the case of the Creole was known in London a few days only before my departure. No complaint had at that time been made by Mr. Everett. The subject was not therefore among those which it was the immediate object of my mission to discuss. But, at the same time, I must admit that, from the moment I was acquainted with the facts of this case, I was sensible of all its importance, and I should not think myself without power to consider of some adjustmeat of, and remedy for, a great acknowledged difficulty, if I could see my way clearly to any satisfactory course, and if I had not arrived at the conclusion, after very anxious consideration, that, for the reasons which I will state, this question had better be treated in London, where it will have a much increased chance of settlement, on the terms likely to satisfy the interests of the United States.

The immediate case of the Creole would be easily disposed of; but it involves a class and description of cases which, for the purpose of affording that security you seek for the trade of America through the Bahama channel, brings into consideration questions of law, both national and international, of the highest importance; and, to increase the delicacy and difficulty of the subject, public feeling is sensitively alive to everything connected with it. These circumstances bring me to the conviction that, although I really believe that much may be done to meet the wishes of your government, the means of doing so would be best considered in London, where immediate reference may be had to the highest authorities, on every point of delicacy and difficulty that may arise, whatever I might attempt would be more or less under the disadvantage of being bettered by apprehensions of responsibility, and I might thereby be kept within limits which my government at home might disregard. In other words, I believe you would have a better chance in this settlement with them than with me. I state this, after some imperfect endeavors, by correspondence, to come at satisfactory explanations. If I were, in this instance, treating of ordinary material interests, I should proceed with more confidence; but anxious as I unfeignedly am that all questions likely to disturb the future good understanding between us should be averted, I strongly recommend this question of the security of the Bahama channel being referred for discussion in London.

This opinion is more decidedly confirmed by your very elaborate and important argument on the application of the general principles of the law of nations to these subjects—an argument to which your authority necessarily gives great weight, but in which I would not presume to follow you with my own imperfect means. Great Britain and the United States, covering all the seas of the world with their commerce, have the greatest possible interest in maintaining sound and pure principles of international law, as well as the practice of reciprocal aid and good offices in all their harbors and possessions. With respect to the latter, it is satisfactory to know that the disposition of the respective governments and people, leaves little to be desired, with the single exception of those very delicate and perplexing questions which have recently arisen from the state of slavery; and even these seem confined, and likely to continue to be confined to the narrow passage of the Bahama channel. At no other part of the British possessions are American vessels with slaves likely to touch; nor are they likely to touch there otherwise than from the pressure of very urgent necessity. The difficulty, therefore, as well as the desired remedy, is apparently confined within narrow limits.

Upon the great general principles affecting this case we do not differ. You admit that if slaves, the property of American citizens, escape into British territories, it is not expected that they will be restored; and you may be well assured that there is no wish on our part that they should reach our shores, or that British possessions should be used as decoys for the violators of the laws of a friendly neighbor.

When these slaves do reach us, by whatever means, there is no alternative. The present state of British law is in this respect too well known to require repetition, nor need I remind you that it is exactly the same with the laws of every part of the United States, where a state of slavery is not recognized; and that the slaves put on shore at Nassau, would be dealt with exactly as would a foreign slave landed under any circumstances whatever at Boston.

But what constitutes the being within British dominion, from which these consequences are to follow? Is a vessel passing through the Bahama channel, and forced involuntarily, either from storm or mutiny, into British waters, to be so considered? What power have the authorities of those islands to take cognizance of persons or property in such vessels? These are questions which you, sir, have discussed at great length, and with evident ability. Although you have advanced some propositions which rather surprise and startle me, I do not pretend to judge of them; but what is very clear is, that great principles are involved in a discussion which it would ill become me lightly to enter upon; and I am confirmed by this consideration in wishing that the subject be referred, to where it will be perfectly weighed and examined.

It behooves the authorities of our two governments well to guard themselves against establishing by their diplomatic intercourse, false precedents and principles, and that they do not, for the purpose of meeting a passing difficulty, set examples which may hereafter mislead the world.

It is not intended on this occasion to consider in detail the particular instances which have given rise to these discussions. They have already been stated and explained. Our object is rather to look to the means of future prevention of such occurrences.—That this may be obtained, I have little doubt; although we may not be able immediately to agree on the precise stipulations of a treaty. On the part of Great Britain, there are certain great principles too deeply rooted in the consciences and sympathies of the people, for any minister to be able to overlook; and any engagement I might make, in opposition to them, would be instantly disavowed; but at the same time that we maintain our own laws within our own territories, we are bound to respect those of our neighbors, and to listen to every possible suggestion of means of averting from them every annoyance and injury. I have great confidence that this may be effectually done in the present instance; but the case to be met and remedied is new, and must not be too hastily dealt with. You may, however, be assured that measures so important for the preservation of friendly intercourse between the two countries shall not be neglected.

In the meantime, I can engage that instructions shall be given to the governors of her majesty's colonies on the southern borders of the United States, to execute their own laws with careful attention to the wish of their government to maintain good neighborhood, and that there shall be no officious interference with American vessels, driven by accident or by violence into those ports. The laws and duties of hospitality shall be executed, and these seem neither to require nor to justify any further inquisition into the state of persons or things, on board of vessels so situated, than may be indispensable to enforce the observance of the municipal law of the colony, and the proper regulation of its harbors and waters.

A strict and careful attention to these rules, applied in good faith to all transactions as they arise, will, I hope and believe, without any abandonment of great general principles, lead to the avoidance of any excitement or agitation on this very sensitive subject of slavery, and, consequently, of those irritating feelings which may have a tendency to bring into peril all the great interests connected with the maintenance of peace.

I further trust that friendly sentiments, and a conviction of the importance of cherishing them, will, on all occasions, lead the two countries to consider favorably any further arrangements which may be judged necessary for the reciprocal protection of their interests.

I hope, sir, that this explanation on this very important subject will be satisfactory to the President, and that he will see in it no diminution of that earnest desire, which you have been pleased to recognize in me, to perform my work of reconciliation and friendship; but that he will rather perceive in my suggestion, in this particular instance, that it is made with a well-founded hope of thereby better obtaining the object we have in view.

I beg leave to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration,

ASHBURTON.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, &c. &c.

Mr. Webster, to Lord Ashburton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1842.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's note of the 6th instant, in answer to mine of the 1st, upon the subject of a stipulation for the better security of American vessels, driven by accident or carried by force into the British West India ports.

The President would have been gratified if you had felt yourself at liberty to proceed at once to consider some proper arrangement, by formal treaty, for this object; but there may be weight in the reasons which you urge for referring such mode of stipulation for consideration to London.

The President places his reliance on those principles of public law, which were stated in my note to your lordship, and which are regarded as equally well-founded and important, and on your lordship's engagements, that instructions shall be given to the governors of her majesty's colonies to execute their own laws with careful attention to the wish of their government, to maintain good neighborhood: and that there shall be no officious interference with American vessels, driven by accident or by violence into those ports. That the laws and duties of hospitality shall be executed, and that these seem neither to require nor to justify any further inquisition into the state of persons or things on board of vessels so situated, than may be indispensable to enforce the observance of the municipal law of the colony, and the proper regulation of its harbors and waters. He indulges the hope, nevertheless, that, actuated by a just sense of what is due to the mutual interests of the two countries, and the maintenance of a permanent peace between them, her majesty's government will not fail to see the importance of removing, by such further stipulations, by treaty or otherwise, as may be found to be necessary, all cause of complaint connected with this subject.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Lord ASHBURTON, &c. &c.

From the Emancipator.

THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The general rejoicing at the settlement of our difficulties with Great Britain, will find but little alloy among the sobet people of the North, from the consideration that the Creole case *is not mentioned or alluded to.*

Thus, the whole scheme of the Globe, and pro-slavery clique of all parties, in regard to this case, has failed. It will be recollected, that about the time of the censure of Mr. Giddings, the Globe first put forth its decree that the government should "settle none of the questions in dispute, until *all* shall be adjusted." The Courier and Enquirer responded, by saying that "Mr. Webster would make himself the laughing-stock of European statesmen, if he adjusted one question, [the boundary,] on which the whole civilized world were with us, and left open another, [the Creole case,] on which the whole civilized world were against us." Many other positive declarations, equally decisive, might be quoted. But what will our prophets say now? The treaty is made, and ratified by the Senate, by the overwhelming and unprecedented majority of 39 to 9. And what is more, the ratification was carried mainly by the exertions of John C. Calhoun.

A portion of the correspondence between Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton has been communicated to Congress and published. By the kindness of a friend, we are enabled to state some points in it. So late as August 1, Mr. Webster, in a letter to Lord Ashburton, expresses his regret that his lordship was not authorized to arrange the Creole and similar cases. He says, distinctly, that "no complaint is made, except in cases where vessels have slaves on board." He then argues—

1st. That a vessel driven into an open port, carries with it the laws of the nation to which she belongs.

2d. That a vessel thus driven into a foreign port, does not thereby become subject to the laws of such port, so far as the rights of property are concerned.

He then jumps to the conclusion that it *ought* not to be affected so far as the personal relations of those on board are concerned. He urges that the relation of father and son, or of husband and wife, are not affected by going from one civilized country to another, and then *jumps to another conclusion, that the relation of master and servant ought not to be affected.*

He then anticipates the objection that marriage is in law a *contract*, and then makes the very extraordinary assumption, *that slavery is also founded in contract.*

He combats the doctrine that slavery is *local*; and through his whole letter assumes that it exists *on the high seas*, on board American vessels.

He further urges, that slavery may be extended into any territory where local law does not actually prohibit its existence; and urges the reason why it cannot be extended into Great Britain, is because their laws prohibit it.

We have not time to examine this letter further; but it contains too many legal errors to pass unnoticed; and we shall return to it again. Well would it have been for Mr. Webster's fame, had that Creole case never arisen.

There is one other point which is too important to pass over in silence. Speaking of slavery in the southern States, he says: "*It exists there under the guaranty of the Constitution of the United States.*" This is the doctrine put forth by Calhoun and others in the Senate. If this be the fact, it certainly should be known. Will some friend of Mr. Webster inform our readers where such guaranty is to be found? In what part of that instrument does it exist? The assertion is entirely unfounded. If all the slaves of Virginia and other States cross over to the Bahama islands, are *we* bound to go and bring them back? Let some jurist of New England answer the question. For if the *nation* has guarantied slavery to the slave States, it is a matter of no small consideration, at this time.

MR. SLADE'S LETTER.

The following communication of Mr. Townshend, and reply of Mr. Slade to an interrogatory before propounded, were published in the New Haven Palladium, a short time previous to the Connecticut election.

NEW HAVEN, March 26, 1842.

Messrs. Editors:—In common with many of my anti-slavery friends, I have been somewhat at a loss as to the course which, as a freeman, I ought to pursue at the approaching election. I have always been averse to making the abolition of slavery a political question, although it must in a great measure be connected with the political condition of our country. Yet as it has been urged with great tenacity by many whom I highly esteem for their consistent opinions on the subject of slavery, I felt desirous of the opinion of a man who has always been so true and consistent an abolitionist as WILLIAM SLADE, member of Congress from Vermont.

His reply to my interrogatory I communicate for publication, if you feel disposed to publish it for the benefit of others situated like myself.

Very respectfully, yours,

AMOS TOWNSHEND, Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1842.

Amos Townshend, jr. Esq.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 17th inst. has been received. Ill health has prevented a seasonable reply; and I am now able to answer but briefly and imperfectly the question which you propounded to me.

You ask whether, in my opinion, "the best interests of our whole country, including the interests of the enslaved laborer at the South, as well as those of the free laborer at the North, will be promoted at the present juncture of our national affairs, by running a third party ticket at the elections now taking place."

If I felt at liberty to decline an answer to this question, I should certainly do it at the present moment; but I entertain too much respect for you, and too decided an aversion to the concealment of my views upon any subject, to permit it.

I have heretofore expressed, and still entertain, the opinion, that the cause of emancipation would be better promoted by throwing the weight of abolition influence, as far as possible, into all the parties that divide the country, rather than attempt, by an organization entirely independent, to gather a party band, exclusively upon the ground of the abolition of slavery. I have long been placed in a condition which has led me to feel deeply the importance of other interests, and those immediately connected with the question of slavery. I *cannot* overlook these interests, deeply as I abhor and detest slavery, and firmly as I am resolved to oppose it, and labor to the end of my life for its destruction. An independent abolition party will, almost of necessity, overlook them, except as they are involved in the question of slavery. They are the interests of *present, pressing* importance. Action upon them cannot be postponed. Though the abolition of slavery would undoubtedly remove one of the great and leading causes of the financial evils which now press upon the country, yet it is evident that legislation must reach and remedy these evils long before slavery can be abolished, or there will be a destruction of confidence, a derangement of currency, and a prostration of industry, which must involve the North and the South, the East and the West—abolitionists, slaveholders and all—in one common ruin.

For one, I *cannot* act, either as a representative of the people, or as a freeman at the ballot-box, without an immediate respect to these great questions. I must endeavor, in some way, while I am laboring to advance the cause of abolition, to act, at the same time, with a view to their speedy and just settlement. How I shall do this, will often be a matter of considerable difficulty to determine. But

that difficulty does not absolve me from the obligation, as a representative of the people, and as one of the people, to endeavor to perform the complex duty.

Especially do I feel restrained from disregarding this duty, in reference to the great pending question of a protective tariff, inasmuch as that question involves so directly the question between the labor of freemen and the labor of slaves.

Slavery looks with jealousy at the prosperity which the universal, untiring industry of the North gives over the unproductiveness of slave labor, and the idleness, dissipation and extravagance which are inseparable from a state of slavery. It seeks to conceal the true cause of southern poverty, by maintaining that the duties paid under a tariff for protection are mainly drawn, directly or indirectly, from the South. It calls protection to free labor "*oppression*," and on this ground has nullified the laws of the United States, and forced a "compromise," which, unless arrested in its progress, will prostrate the industry of the North and West, and drag it down, as far as anything can drag down, the industry and enterprise of freemen to a level with itself. Its hostility to free labor is as deep and unrelenting as its hostility to freedom. Surely abolitionists are the last who ought to disregard such a question as that of protection to free labor; and yet it seems to me they will practically disregard it, if they insist, under all circumstances and on all occasions, upon running third party tickets with respect to it.

I attach more importance to this view of the subject, from the fact that, generally, so far as my knowledge extends, those who are induced to support third party tickets are those who have been, and still are, in principle, favorable to the interest of protection, and to other interests of the country which are sought to be secured and maintained by those who are denominated whigs. The effect, therefore, of a third party organization is to give immediate advantage to the opponents of those interests, which its members generally would, but for their independent organization, aid to promote. It seems to me much better, in the present state of things, that they should select from the existing parties, men who are, in the main, sound in their views on the subject of slavery, and say to those parties—we will support these men; and we submit it to you to say whether, to secure our support, you will present them as candidates, and thus enable us to advance the cause which we hold especially dear, while, at the same time, we sustain those other interests which you, as all parties, are endeavoring to promote. May not abolitionists better subserve the cause of abolition by thus aiding to secure the election of men who are willing to take moderate ground against slavery, than to lose their influence, as to present practical purposes, by shutting themselves up within the straitened enclosure of a third political party?

This has been, substantially, the course pursued by British abolitionists; and we have seen the mighty results in abolition, by the British government, of the slave trade, and of slavery. And no trifling results have been effected by this policy in our own country. I refer to the action, in various ways, favorable to abolition, of the legislatures of New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont, which, it is notorious, have aided the onward movement of the anti-slavery cause.

It seems to me that we should not despise the day of these small things—if, indeed, they *are* small things; but that the policy by which they were accomplished should be still pursued, rather than entirely to change position, and throw off, as unworthy of confidence, men who aided in accomplishing so much good, and who may be yet willing, as the reasoning of abolitionists, the course of events, and a gradually corrected state of public opinion shall give them light, to aid in accomplishing still further and greater good to the cause.

You thus have a glance at some of the reasons why I am still inclined to adhere to my former opinions relative to the expediency of a third party organization. Upon the wide field of argument pertaining to this subject, however, I cannot now enter. I may or may not do it, at some future time, in further reply to your inquiry. At present I have neither time nor strength to go into a more extended examination of the subject.

I believe the time is rapidly approaching when the free States of this Union will come to see the immense evil of slavery, not only in a political and financial point of view, and when they will come up, not through the present third party organization, but by other ways and through other means, to the point of *standing upon their rights, and maintaining the true interests of their freedom.* And for such a result, whenever it shall be accomplished, the country will, in my opinion, be indebted to the persevering efforts of abolitionists, to an extent that will entitle them to its lasting gratitude.

Let abolitionists, then, not relax their efforts to produce a correct public opinion on this great subject—to wake up thoroughly, the free States to a conviction that they have something to do with slavery, hostile as it clearly is, not only to human rights, but to their interests, to the peace of the country, and to the permanency of the Union.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WILLIAM SLADE.

From the Nantucket Islander.

HENRY CLAY.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, speaking of the "*progress of population in the slave and free States,*" in his article No. 11, says: "Nor do we include Kentucky among those States; since we look forward to her emancipation within a few years. There has always been a disposition among the most intelligent, industrious, and virtuous portion of her people, to get rid of slavery; and we can now say with confidence, that the anti-slavery party have greatly increased. Their greatest and most popular men have been among the most strenuous advocates for the manumission of the slaves; and among them Henry Clay. A work before me, recounting the events of that gentleman's life, says; 'His (Mr. Clay's) first important act was laboring diligently in favor of a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in Kentucky, which was proposed in 1798. Is it not, then, reasonable to suppose that Mr. Clay's efforts, if crowned with success, would have been the means of raising Kentucky above the present condition of Ohio?"

I do not know about the other great men of Kentucky; but I do know, that all the speeches that I have seen of Henry Clay have tended to strengthen the bonds of the slave. I have never seen the work spoken of by the friend, and I cannot believe any biographer, when I have it under Henry Clay's own hand that he is opposed to the "emancipation of the slaves in the United States, if the emancipated slaves remain in the United States." I like Henry Clay so well, that I cannot bear the idea of his being misrepresented, as I know he is, in the above statement. I like people should electioneer, but they ought not to misrepresent their friends.—Henry Clay is President of the colonization society—a scheme that has done more to rivet the chains of the slaves than all the other moves that have been made by slaveholders. He knew that the fractious that were panting for freedom, had rather leave their homes under that scheme, than remain slaves. That is the most accursed of all schemes that has ever been tried; for those that wish to be free, (where their masters will free them,) they must leave the homes of their childhood, and go into a foreign land, among the hordes of wild barbarians, there to be murdered by an enemy of their own color.

Oh! the wickedness of Christians! "of free," *slaveholding America!* The disposition among the most intelligent, to get clear of slavery, he mistakes, when he takes in Henry Clay; and to talk about the industrious and virtuous slaveholders, and people of the slaveholding States, is almost too absurd to name. Why, the very system makes them lazy, and everything that is wicked. The children are educated in the opinion that labor is not respectable. It is preached from their pulpits; and their children hear that "niggers" are made to work, from the moment they are born. Tell us not, my dear friend, of the "chivalrous" southron doing anything that he has been taught from his cradle is disreputable.

Henry Clay knew that the people had been educated not to labor, when he promulgated the colonization scheme; and he knew that they would not give up their slaves, and go to work; for two reasons: the first, it was not respectable; and the second, they did not know how.

With the above knowledge of Henry Clay, I could better palliate the conduct of John C. Calhoun; for he has been the unmitigated hater of the abolitionists. But we expected something better of Clay, until he declared what "property" meant South.

What our friend has written, will do very well for people that are opposed to slavery in the abstract. Such will give their votes for Henry Clay for the presidency: for he, too, is opposed to it in the *abstract;* for it would not answer for him, or any other slaveholder, to be in favor of it in the abstract. Why? because that would say, that it would be as well for "Henry Clay" to be a slave, as for a "negro;" therefore, we are all opposed to it in the abstract; because it is negroes that are slaves, and they are black. But intelligent people are getting awake on this subject; for they find that those who are holding Clay up for the presidency, would have no objections to making *them* slaves, and are actually whispering it here at the North, that the poorer class were made to wait on the rich, for servants, &c.

SCENE IN THE SLAVE MARKET AT NEW ORLEANS.

A SKETCH FROM MR. TASISTRO'S RANDOM SHOTS.

We find the following in the New-York Sun; and seldom have we read anything with such unmingled disgust and indignation. How thoroughly *brutified* must a human soul have become, before it could thus describe such a scene!

The most remarkable scene to one like me, as yet an utter stranger to everything connected with the regulations of the slave trade, was the sale of negroes, which was then going on, attracting very little attention, except from those immediately interested, either in the disposal or purchase of "lots." The sable candidates for the hammer, men, women, and children, were ranged in a row, against the wall, showing, by their good looks and cleanly attire, the most undeniable symptoms of good feeding and excellent health. They all appeared cheerful and contented, except one or two, whose downcast looks and melancholy expression of countenance, betrayed deep emotion; regret, perhaps, at parting with a kind master, who was probably driven to this last alternative, to sustain his honor and his credit. Generally speaking, there was none of that vacant stare, none of that brutal apathy and callousness in their looks, which has so frequently been attributed to this class of beings; they all bore evident marks of that paternal care which slaveholders in the South are known to bestow on their black dependants, when propriety of conduct challenges indulgence or regard.

Notwithstanding these favorable impressions, I could not help feeling deeply interested in the fate of a young woman, who, with a child about two years old in her arms, was placed upon the stand, and offered to the highest bidder. She was very sprucely dressed, in a dark bombazine gown, which set off her waist and shoulders to great advantage, while the apron in front, whiter than new-fallen snow, greatly heightened the effect of her appearance; the abundance of lace-knots and gay ribbons, somewhat coquetishly displayed on a cap of similar whiteness, spoke volumes in favor of her late mistress' liberality; and as for the child, the very picture of a thriving little vagabond, spoiled by coaxing and comfitures, he looked as if he could snap his fingers at the whole white creation, the great Mogul not excepted. The auctioneer was profuse in his commendations of the woman's qualities; the list was as long as a Welsh pedigree, which is saying a good deal. He praised her character in general terms, and showed forth both the perfections of her mind and body, in a manner that would have reflected credit on the most accomplished inditer of novels that ever handled a goosequill. After this preamble, no one being willing to bid, he put the lot up—mother, child, lace cap, and all—at one hundred and fifty dollars! Then the tug of war commenced.

"Two hundred dollars!" screamed out a swarthy looking individual from the crowd, probably an agent from some other establishment.

"Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "I am offered two hundred dollars for this excellent lot. *Deux cents gourdes!* Why, bless me, the mother alone is worth a thousand—not a picayune less: *elle en vau au moins mille!* And then look at that boy! *Dans quelques ans il sera fort comme un lion ce gamin la!*" And so he went on, with astonishing volubility of tongue, sometimes flowery, frequently witty, and every now and then interlarding his sentences with a due mixture of French or Spanish, as the case, in his opinion, seemed to require.

"Four hundred dollars!" at last bawled out another voice.

"Thank you, sir," observed again the knight of the hammer. "That's what I call driving into the marrow of the subject at once. You show your good sense, sir: *on voit que vous vous y connoissez.* Four hundred dollars I am bid, gentlemen; but that's a trifle not worth speaking of. It is like —"

"Four hundred and fifty!"

"That is better; that shows a decided improvement; but still it is not like—Amanda Mix, step forward a little more; there, set the child down, and let the gentlemen see how firm you stand on your corn-stalks! There is a beautiful picture! You need not blush, Amanda," (shouts of laughter, in which the ebony beauty joined,) "you deserve the compliment. Why, gentlemen, there has not been so splendid a lot as this in the market within my recollection; she is—"

"Five hundred dollars!"

* * * * * *

"I hope you will get the lot: you deserve it, sir; you have evinced a proper spirit of appreciation. But, as I was saying, Amanda Mix, where is your certificate?" (Here the lady pulled out a neatly folded slip of paper from her bosom, and good-humoredly handed it to the auctioneer.) "Gentlemen, listen to this instructive document: 'This is to certify, that Amanda Mix is a most excellent servant, always obedient, never grumbles, is seldom sick, and is exceedingly fond of children.'"

Here the auctioneer gently passed his hand behind the knowledge-box of mother and son, and having ascertained the fact to his own entire satisfaction, triumphantly exclaimed, "Philoprogenitiveness strongly developed in both!" then proceeded with the swelling catalogue of the fair Amanda's virtues.

"She is, moreover, a good Christian, and an accomplished cook; understands the art of baking and needlework, and is generally useful in everything. Gentlemen, you have now before you a sworn affidavit of this good woman's extraordinary qualities; will no one bid more than —"

"Six hundred and fifty-five dollars!"

"Really, sir, you surpass yourself; indeed you do: I shall always have one eye on you when something really choice comes in the market. Gentlemen, remember what a blessing it is to have a sober and well-contented woman about your wives and daughters, on whose unblemished character you can so entirely rely! Gentlemen, it is not for the sake of —"

"Six hundred and seventy dollars!"

"Gentlemen, the matter is creeping to a close: allons, *courage, encore une fois!* Six hundred and seventy-five dollars for a woman that can supply the place of a cook, nursery maid, lady's maid, and maid of all work! A woman who has never had —"

"Seven hundred dollars!"

"I see you are determined to have them, sir! Providence smiles upon you! it is worth, at least, twice the money on any rainy day! A woman that—did I hear you say seven hundred and fifty? No; then I wish you had, that's all; for it goes against my conscience to let my friend here get them on such easy terms: it is a terrible sacrifice, sir; but it is getting late, and unless some one bids quick, I shall have to knock them both down, if they were never to get up again. Seven hundred dollars only for this splendid lot! will no one bid more? Gentlemen, have you lost your voices? once, twice—seven hundred dollars! going!—must I knock them down for seven hundred dollars?—go-o-o-ing—go—"

I was gone myself before he had time to accomplish his brutal threat; for, however reconciled I might have been to the mother's undergoing that striking operation, I had no heart to see the helpless infant, albeit of a complexion exceedingly obnoxious to my sympathies, exposed to so cruel an ordeal.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

Judge Conrad, in charging the Grand Jury of Philadelphia last Monday, thus alluded to the late disgraceful riots. His remarks deserve high commendation.

"A number of cases of riot arising from the recent outrages in the southern section of our city, will be laid before you, and claim your special attention. For the last seven years, I have never charged a grand inquest without invoking their efforts, and those of all good citizens, against the lawless spirit which has so frequently convulsed and disgraced our community. Of the atrocities recently committed under the pretexts of popular prejudices, but in reality with an appetite whetted by the prospect of license and plunder, I will not venture to speak at large, as such a course might excite feelings in the jury prejudicial, in some degree, to the interests of those accused, and who are entitled to a calm and fair trial. Nor is it now so necessary to urge upon the community the flagrant character and desolating tendency of such crimes. The public appear, at last, to have awakened to a sense of their danger. It is our duty, calmly, but firmly and rigorously, to vindicate the violated law; to prove that though it may be trampled upon for a moment, it will arise again, and enforce an accountability to the uttermost, from the wrong-doer. You will, I am confident, do your duty, regardless of everything but the demands of outraged justice. The court will not be found wanting in what pertains to it.

A doctrine, born in and shaped from the vapors of these eruptions, has been asserted and acted upon, which deserves notice. It is assumed that the wrath of a mob consecrates to destruction whatsoever it touches, and that the protection of the law is withdrawn from that which is thus devoted; that when a large band of incendiaries and plunderers mark a property as their prey, the complaisant spirit of the law takes part with them, and considers that property a nuisance; and that, when there is an apprehension that a crime will be committed which may be attended with consequential evils, it is the duty of the authorities to anticipate the axe and torch of the incendiary and commit the wrong, lest it be committed by others. Against a doctrine so revolting, it is my duty, as a minister of the law, to protest. I know nothing in law, morals, or common sense, to sanction it. The worst code of the worst age has no place for so wicked, so terrible an absurdity; and to no act which may have taken place under this unhappy delusion, will I lend even the sanction, which might be implied from an omission to rebuke it."

Communications.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER BY G. BRADBURN.

BATH, Maine, Sept. 8th, 1842.

I arrived here on Saturday morning last; having left home on the preceding Tuesday. Bath is said to be the Gibralter of pro-slaveryism in Maine. Within the last two or three months, it has been successively visited by H. C. Wright, J. A. Collins, Garrison, and James Boyle. But these friends, with the exception of Collins, visited the place on their "own hook;" and as all of them engaged in the discussion of other subjects, besides anti-slavery, they can scarce be said to have *smoothed* the way for my appearance. The opposition to our cause is almost universal in Bath; and, to a great extent, it is very bitter. The sects have closed their churches against me, and are said to have conspired to keep me out of the town-hall. Only one of the clergymen would consent to read from his pulpit a notice of my lectures. I have spoken every evening since my arrival, to good audiences; except on the first, which was very rainy. Boyle was mobbed. I was slightly disturbed, one night by some noisy sailors outside, one of whom, as I passed out of the hall, tossed a ball of clay at my hat; probably suspecting me to have more sympathy for Clay, than I really cherish. Maine is a dark State. I am desired to raise funds for the National Society, but my hopes of doing much in this way are small. * * * Those who have the light, must expect to incur the expense of sending it to those who have it not. Yet I shall not fail to appeal to the people, wherever I go, in behalf of funds; which are as essential to the due prosecution of our enterprise, as atmospheric air is to respiration. * * * I do not consider it begging, to ask aid for the slave; but rather feel that I hold "a draft at sight," in favor of the bondman, on every friend of humanity.

* * * * * * * * *

There are a few *real* friends of the cause, here in Bath; of whom I must take further notice by-and-by.

HARD TIMES.

"Hard times" is the cry from one end of the land to the other. And when has it not been more or less the case? and when will it cease to be? Never, until truth and virtue are more highly prized, and money loses some of its fascinating charms. Money! bright, bewitching money! how magical is thy influence! How devoutly art thou worshipped! No fawning hypocrite bows to *thy* shrine. The worship of *thy* votaries is unfeigned and sincere. To millions thou art the Alpha and Omega of existence; the end and aim of all their wishes and pursuits; the Polar-Star of their destiny. To gain thee, they will endanger life by sea and land; endure privation and suffering; make slaves and drunkards of their fellow-men; cause the widow and orphan's heart to bleed, in penury and want; the wife and daughter to mourn in solitude, and agony. For thy sake, they will blast every rose-bud of hope in the pathway of thousands; sacrifice truth and principle, the most sacred and exalted, and sell an eternity of bliss beyond the confines of time. Thy sway is omnipotent, and will be so, till man is regenerated and disinthralled from the grovelling and mercenary influences of the "world, which lieth in wickedness;" which is full of popular errors, and false notions, and which regards the man, who possesses a large share of "filthy lucre," as superior to those in humble circumstances, however dull his intellect, and however shrivelled his soul.

In a pecuniary point of view, the times *are* difficult; and to every conscientious person who is in debt, it is harassing not to be able to pay. But this wail of "hard times" is not only unceasing, but universal. It comes not only from the hovel of the poor, but from the mansion of luxury and opulence; from those who never knew the first pang of want. How ungrateful is the heart of man! how poorly does he learn to appreciate the blessings of Providence! How does he murmur at his condition in life, though it almost infinitely exceed in comfort the lot of Him, "who had not where to lay his head!" "O! how sordid has man grown—man! the noblest creature of the universe, thus to mistake earth for Heaven, and worship gold for God!" Because he cannot gratify his inordinate desire for "laying up treasures on earth;" because the hum of business is less clamorous—the bustle and tumult of life less violent—the rage for speculation less rampant—finally, because he is supremely selfish, and cares not for the glory of God, nor the good of his fellow-men. Hence, that eternal complaint of "hard times;" when, at the same time, he possesses all that would satisfy a truly virtuous and enlightened mind. This is a sure indication that his heart is not on things above; for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

Business being dull, there is now more time and opportunity to devote to intellectual and moral pursuits. Though in reality this should be the paramount object of our lives, at all times, without regard to the dullness or briskness of business. In a word, to disseminate light and knowledge, to relieve the down-trodden and oppressed, to "lay up treasures in Heaven," should be *the* business of our lives; for this infinitely transcends in magnitude and importance every earthly consideration.

If we were more humble, how many things are there, that would elicit our admiration in the wondrous works of nature; and teach us to look through nature up to nature's God. Behold the sun, as it sinks, in its burning and everlasting brightness, down the golden verge of evening; the moon, as it roams in the azure pavilions of Heaven; the stars, as they glitter in their far-off radiance. Hark! to the rolling billows of the ocean; the roar of the cataract; the music of the rivulet; the song of the wild bird, and the breath of the zephyr! How are these, and a thousand other glorious things in nature, calculated to awaken and delight the devout and intelligent soul. Yet millions go plodding on, blind to the beauty and magnificence that surround them; careless of their welfare beyond, and of everything "that endureth unto everlasting life."

To every true Christian and philanthropist, the times are only hard, when the cause of *truth* moves sluggishly onward, and when *wickedness* triumphs in the land. Then is his heart grieved. To him, worldly prosperity, or adversity, is "as dust in the balance," compared with this.

Alas! there *are* those, truly, who have "hard times;" and among those, most emphatically, is the unpitied and neglected *slave.* His condition is mournfully wretched. Scarcely a ray of hope lights up the long night of slavery's doom. The past to him is but "a gloomy wilderness of dying thought;" the present, a scene of dread, and anguish of spirit; the future, a moonless, starless night! If men had more sympathy with those in bonds, and were more willing to aid in building up the kingdom of Christ, they would have less disposition to murmur at their own physical ills, that dwindle into absolute insignificance, when contrasted with the woes of millions. "Whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his *brother* have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

"Speed on the blissful hour,
When chains and stripes shall cease;
And rescued millions own thy power,
Triumphant Prince of Peace!"

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa. 8th mo. 23d, 1842.
M. A. T.

WHAT HAS THE NORTH TO DO WITH SLAVERY?

The above question is often propounded; and happily slavery itself not unfrequently furnishes an answer which stops the mouth of the querist, whether it be propounded from a good or evil motive. I am aware there are numerous ways of answering the question, going to show that if the North *had* nothing to do with slavery, the vile system would soon become extinct. A friend of mine, a member of Congress, very kindly sent me, the other day, some statistics respecting the post office department; observing, "It may interest you, as affording at one view, a comparison between the slave and free States. The post offices, if not a barometer of the comparative intelligence, and social intercourse, and business relations of the slave and free States, would show how much we should lose by a separation from them, so far as the post office is concerned." Such statistics as these go further and faster to solve the question, than bushels of logic. "Figures are facts, and facts are stubborn things." I believe the readers of the Standard will be somewhat astonished and benefited by the perusal. JAMES C. FULLER.

SKENEATELES, 9th mo. 2d, 1842.

The excess of revenue of the post office department, over and above all the expenditures, including the expenses of transporting the mail for the year ending 30th June, 1841, has been as follows:

In all New England,	22,979 01	
In New-York,	334,824 14	
Total excess of *revenue* over expenditures of the post office department, in New England and New-York,		$357,803 15

While, in the following States, for the same time, the result has been that the excess of *expenditures* over revenue, was,

In Maryland,	23,249 95	
In Virginia,	57,751 27	
In North Carolina,	107,039 74	
In South Carolina,	37,024 74	
In Georgia,	58,902 71	
In Alabama,	145,707 39	
In Mississippi,	68,141 12	
In Arkansas,	53,289 28	
In Tennessee,	40,920 28	
In Kentucky,	30,885 04	
In Missouri,	7,605 17	
In Florida,	29,730 38	
		660,247 07
Excess of revenue over expenditures in		
Louisiana,	63,292 65	
District of Columbia,	20,327 32	
		83,619 97
Total expenses of post office department, over revenue, in the slave States,		$576,627 10

CONVENTION AT VICTOR, NEW-YORK.

At a county convention held by the abolitionists, at Victor, on the 2d and 3d of September, Pliny Sexton was chosen chairman, pro tem. James Upton, Albert Simonds, and A. L. Peet were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the convention, and J. A. Collins, E. D. Hudson, F. Douglas, William Codding, Nathan Jenks, a committee to draft resolutions for discussion in the convention.

During the recess of the committee, F. Douglas presented the following resolution—"That American slavery is necessarily a cruel system;" which he advocated, till the nominating committee reported as follows: William T. Codding, of Bristol, President—James Upton, of Victor, Isaac Hathaway, of Farmington, and Pliny Sexton, of the same place, Vice Presidents—A. L. Peet, Isaac Post, Secretaries—which report was adopted.

The business committee then reported the following resolutions, which were separately discussed at the different sittings of the convention, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the system which recognizes the right of man to hold property in his fellow-man, by which he becomes an article of merchandise, and subject to all the contingencies of property, is necessarily a cruel system; and it, therefore, legitimately follows, that if it is necessarily cruel, the relation of master and slave must be, under all circumstances, wrong; and can be justified on no principle of justice, republicanism, humanity, or Christianity.

Resolved, That the prejudice against people of color in this country, by which they are proscribed in the social, civil, commercial, political and ecclesiastical relations, is wholly at war with all our professions, repugnant to the principles of Christianity, and should meet with the unqualified condemnation of every friend of humanity, and of the peaceful religion of Christ.

Resolved, That this convention would loudly and earnestly call upon all abolitionists, who are farmers, lawyers, mechanics, physicians, merchants, or artisans, to encourage colored people to make themselves acquainted with those occupations and professions, in which they have the ability to instruct them; both because it is a powerful and effectual instrumentality for their elevation, and to destroy that murderous and inhuman prejudice which now falls so heavily upon them, and which tends to depress them in the estimation of those unacquainted with their moral and intellectual capacity, or of the cause which produced their degradation.

Resolved, That this convention would warmly recommend to the patronage of the friends of the slave in this county, the "National Anti-Slavery Standard," the official organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and published at 143 Nassau street, New-York, at $2 per annum, edited by L. M. Child; inasmuch as it gives a comprehensive view of anti-slavery movements in this country, and is admirably adapted to break down the prejudice against anti-slavery movements, to enlighten the public mind, and to create an interest and zeal in the cause of the enslaved.

Resolved, That we rejoice that the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society has located a goodly number of these agents among us, to arouse the people from their indifference to the cause of two and a half millions of our enslaved fellow-countrymen, and to scatter light among us, and trust that our friends will make vigorous efforts to have the meetings well attended; and we hereby pledge ourselves to make a strong effort to sustain the society by liberal contributions.

Resolved, That the encroachments of the slaveholding power upon the political and pecuniary interests of the free States, is one of the most prominent, among the many causes of present pecuniary embarrassments, and the political shuffling and intrigues of the two great parties in the nation; and, therefore, those who would better the present unhappy state of affairs, will labor for the immediate and complete overthrow of that system, the necessary effects of which are evil, and only evil, and that continually.

Resolved, That since slavery is sustained by the public sentiment of this nation, growing out of a misapprehension of the nature and influence of slavery upon the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, social, political, and religious interests of the country, it follows, therefore, as a logical deduction, that slavery will not be abolished until the American people have their minds enlightened, in relation to all the bearings upon all our institutions, by which they shall see that it wars upon all their rights and interests; therefore,

Resolved, That the measures adopted by the abolitionists to enlighten the public mind, by means of travelling lecturers, the distribution of anti-slavery periodicals and publications, and by applying their principles to the political and ecclesiastical institutions with which they are connected, are philosophically correct, in accordance with the doctrines of Christianity, and is the common sense course which the reformers of all ages have successfully adopted.

Resolved, That we should not be disheartened by the opposition which our cause receives from those who declare that our measures are unphilosophical, unchristian, and not adapted to promote the great object we aim to accomplish; inasmuch as every reform has always met with the same opposition.

Resolved, That we would recommend to the abolitionists of this county, to encourage the youth to learn anti-slavery speeches, dialogues, songs, and hymns, and to hold public exhibitions, as being one of the most successful means to interest children and their parents, to bring our principles before those who are now opposed to our movements.

Resolved, That we would recommend the Anti-Slavery Picknick, a book of 144 pages, which contains anti-slavery speeches, dialogues, and songs set to music, as admirably adapted to promote the juvenile anti-slavery celebrations, referred to above.

Resolved, That this convention harmonizes in sentiment with the Hon. James G. Birney, in the publication issued by him in Great Britain, that "the American churches are the bulwarks of American slavery;" and, therefore, believing this, we feel it to be our duty to expose the connection the church sustains to slavery, as the public sentiment of a people must always follow their religious sentiments.

Resolved, That we rejoice to learn that the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society proposes to call three great State Conventions, to be held in Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica, about the first of the approaching November, at which our faithful and uncompromising coadjutors, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Lenox Remond, and other distinguished advocates will be present, and trust that our friends will make a strong and vigorous effort, to have these gatherings the most numerous ever held in this State.

Resolved, That the secretaries be instructed to furnish the papers in this region, with the proceedings of this meeting.

John A. Collins, Abby Kelley, F. Douglas, and E. D. Hudson were present, and advocated and enforced the sentiments contained in these resolutions, upon the minds of the people, in a very able manner. The meeting was well attended, and much interest has been awakened here on the subject of slavery. The friends of the cause have been cheered and encouraged to engage, with renewed zeal and energy, in the cause of the oppressed. Opposers have been induced to look at slavery as it is, at the relation it sustains to our country and its institutions, and at its blighting influence upon them; and with the blessing of God, our friends may look for much good, as the result of their labors among us. About one hundred and twenty-five dollars were subscribed here for the benefit of the cause.

J. POST,
A. L. PEET, } *Secretaries.*

TALES OF OPPRESSION.

BY ISAAC T. HOPPER.

No. LX.

A colored man, whom for convenience I will call Tom, for I do not remember his name, a slave to Robert Creswell, of Cecil county, Maryland, left his master's service, and went to Pennsylvania. He soon after hired with a farmer, near Milestown, about seven miles north of Philadelphia. After remaining there about two years, some person, to whom he had made known his condition, informed Creswell where he was. He forthwith repaired to Philadelphia; taking with him one of his neighbors, and a colored man. Whether the latter was a slave, or a free man, I do not now recollect.—They took lodgings at an inn in North Third street, a few doors above Mulberry, known by the name of the "Golden Swan." This was in the summer of 1809.—The day after their arrival, the colored man was sent to Milestown, to decoy Tom into the hands of his master. It seems they were old acquaintances; and upon meeting, they both expressed themselves highly pleased. The stranger invited Tom to accompany him to the city, to spend a day or two with mutual friends. Tom cheerfully complied, and they set off to Philadelphia; the former much pleased with the prospect of enjoying the company of an old acquaintance; little dreaming of the snare the treacherous fellow had laid, to betray him into the hands of his master. When they reached the city, the stranger proposed to Tom to step into the hotel to get something to drink. They entered through a carriage way, alongside of the inn, which communicated with the yard. As soon as they entered the yard, Creswell made his appearance, with a pistol in his hand.—He pounced upon Tom, and threatened him with instant death, if he made any resistance. He submitted, as a matter of necessity; his hands were tied together, and he was ordered up stairs.

James Cameron kept the inn at the time. He was a respectable man, and by no means satisfied that his house should be made a prison. He inquired of Creswell and his friend what crime the man had committed, or by what authority they made him a prisoner; but they would give him no satisfaction. He then called upon me, related what had occurred, and said he would not submit to the man's being detained as prisoner in his house, if he could help it. I accompanied him home, and was conducted up stairs. There I found William Master, an indefatigable and efficient friend of the slave, also the two strangers, with the victim of their avarice. We demanded their names, and whence they came; also by what authority they detained the man in custody. They answered us by presenting their pistols, and refused to give us any information whatever. We remonstrated against the unreasonableness of such conduct, and assured them that it would not be suffered.

Finding entreaty unavailing, I left William Master at the inn, to watch their movements, and departed. On my way, I met Joseph D. Martin. We went together to Jacob Baker, one of the aldermen, and stated the case to him. He was at a loss how to frame a warrant, and we were not enough of lawyers to inform him. It was now after sundown, and there was no time to procure legal advice; and we were apprehensive that unless some energetic measures were immediately adopted, the colored man would be placed out of our reach. I therefore proposed that the magistrate should issue process in this way: commanding any constable to take two men, that should be shown to him, charged, on *my* affirmation, with intending, as I believed, to take a colored man out of the State contrary to law. The warrant was granted accordingly; and we immediately proceeded to the inn, to have it served upon the men; taking Peter Winn and Thomas North, two city constables, with us.

Upon entering the room where those men were, we were met by them, each having a pistol in his hand.—The officers exhibited their warrant, and ordered the men to surrender and go with them; but they obstinately refused. I stepped into the room, and while the eye of Creswell was upon me, one of the officers snatched at his pistol. He suddenly threw his hand behind him, to put it out of his reach. I came behind Creswell, and immediately seized the pistol, and jerked it out of his hand. After some parley, they agreed to accompany us to the magistrate, who was in his office, waiting to receive us. The captive also went with us. The first thing which occupied our attention, after getting there, was to examine the pistols, and see whether they were really prepared to do execution, or whether it was a mere sham, to frighten us. We soon discovered the fellows were well prepared. The pistols were heavily loaded, each containing two slugs. The loads were removed, and the pistols put into the magistrate's desk. The men were then called upon to account for their conduct. Creswell stated that the man was his slave; and alledged that he had a right to arrest him, wherever he could find him. In reply to this, it was observed that there was no *evidence* of the man being his slave; and even if there were, they had not proceeded legally; that if such conduct as theirs were tolerated, no colored man would be safe. After a pretty full investigation into the facts of the case, the alderman committed Creswell and his friend to prison. The colored man was discharged, and they never found him afterwards. So our object was attained. Upon their leaving the office, Creswell inquired, "What are you going to do with the negro?" He was answered, "The negro can take care of himself." He added, looking me in the face, "This is your work; and I'll be d—d if I don't pop you over, yet." I replied, "May be not; we don't allow such men as thou art to carry pistols here."

I was aware there was some risk in this mode of procedure; but there seemed to be no other way of getting the fellow out of their clutches; and we concluded to risk the consequences.

The next day, Creswell and his friend made application to Samuel Ewing, attorney at law, who procured their release from prison, and commenced a suit for a trespass against Jacob Baker, alderman, and Peter Winn and Thos. North, constables, and Joseph D. Martin, and myself, the warrant being illegal. There exists a law in Pennsylvania, to compel plaintiff or defendant to arbitrate at the option of either party; and we were notified to appear at the office of the prothonotary, to choose arbitrators. James Milnor was our attorney. I shall always respect him for the readiness, zeal, and ability, with which he always advanced the cause of the oppressed, whenever he had the opportunity. He advised us not to attend; in which case, the prothonotary would choose for the party that declined attending.

In a short time, we were informed that John Perot, Thomas Cumpston, and Joseph Sims, were duly appointed arbitrators, and were to meet at Dunwoody's hotel, in Market street. We attended, and the matter was fully investigated. S. Ewing, who was not remarkable for his modesty, was very severe upon me, and dwelt at considerable length upon the part I was in the habit of taking in such cases. He said I often, by a singular kind of management, took slaves from their lawful owners, and put their masters to much expense and trouble, besides. He said I tainted everything I touched. I replied, "Is that the reason why thou art so offensive? for I have had the handling of thee. There can be no doubt thou art spoiled." This produced a general laugh. Joseph Sims held slaves in Maryland, where he had married; and the other arbitrators were by no means favorable to abolition, though otherwise respectable, clever men. We knew we had no favor to expect from them; and so it proved. They gave an award against Joseph D. Martin and myself, of five hundred dollars; against the magistrate twenty-five dollars; and against each of the constables, ten dollars. From this award, Joseph D. Martin and myself appealed; but the magistrate and constables concluded to comply. Creswell appealed as it regarded them, and objected to our appealing; alledging that we could not, without the consent of the others implicated in the suit. This point was argued before the court, and finally determined in our favor. The appeal being allowed, there was an end of the matter. I never heard what was done in the business afterwards. This case, as regards the right of appeal, is mentioned in Brown's reports of cases adjudged in the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Philadelphia. It was decided in the third mo. 1810.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1842.



THE TREATY.

The general satisfaction with which the conclusion and ratification, on our part, of the treaty with Great Britain has been hailed, is not without just cause. The arrangement does honor to the good sense and moderation of the respective negotiators; and it is creditable to our country, that the result of their labors has been so favorably received. I have not yet seen all the documents; but I am unwilling to postpone further a few remarks, which have been suggested more by the comments of the press, than by the provisions of the treaty.

Astonishment has been expressed, and an effort made, apparently to produce disaffection in the slaveholders, in consequence of the agreement to co-operate in the final suppression of the slave trade, and of the *foreign* markets for slaves. Let those who make this effort, be assured that southern senators understood their interests perfectly, in consenting to this agreement. They had the same motives for it, that they had for consenting to the original abolition of the African slave trade; and for proposing and carrying, from time to time, laws more and more stringent and terrifying against it. It is well known, that in the face of all those laws, foreign slaves have *continued* to be introduced; and that men and capital of the United States, to a vast amount, have always been employed in the trade, having for its ultimate destination, in part, the creeks and bayous of the United States. Who can doubt that this must be so, when it is considered how little scruple there is at all kinds of profitable smuggling? and that the temptation in the case of slaves, has generally been no less than one hundred per cent. profit! It is impossible, from the nature of the case, that we should have exact and authentic testimony of the extent of this illicit traffic; but the fragments of evidence, which it has been possible to glean, have left the impression that no less than twelve to fifteen thousand new slaves have been annually introduced into this country. If the treaty can be made a means of diminishing, or wholly arresting this business, and thus making the monopoly of the *American* slave market more complete, for the American breeders and traders, is not the reason of their ready consent to it obvious? Fifteen thousand working slaves, at the usual price in the United States, may be valued at twelve millions of dollars.

But it is contended that the cutting *inferences,* which must be drawn from this part of the treaty, and from acts on our part in execution of it, should have deterred those on whom those inferences most obviously bear, from concurring in it. This consideration might have force, if it were not for its staleness. Have not the southern slaveholders braved this inconsistency for half a century? Are they not in so far, that to go back would seem to them as troublesome as to wade on?—Have they not sacrificed to the pursuit of unhallowed gain, and to the possession of unlimited personal power, and of undue political influence, all the leading principles of the American revolution? Have they not grown so hardy, as openly to *deride* them? and can any observing and reflecting man believe that they are now to become suddenly sensitive to the reproach of *inconsistency?* Not they. If the treaty could add five per cent. to the profits of the breeders and traders of human flesh for the *American* market, (and it may add *twenty-five,*) they would brave for it the tongues and pens, the sermons and sarcasms of all Christendom. This conclusion results from long experience; and unpleasant as it is, I fear it must stand. Heartily should I rejoice to see it overthrown.

The opinion has been expressed, in the New-York American, that the article for the mutual surrender of persons charged with certain crimes, in the respective countries, *may* reach to the surrender of *fugitive slaves;* and that this was the main reason of the alacrity of southern senators, in consenting to its ratification. I trust it is not so. "Robbery" can, by no legal interpretation, include "theft;" and for this assertion we have abundant authority, if authority were needed, from the South. Southern gentlemen have often demanded, "Why do you call us *thieves?* Whatever you may think of the lawfulness of slaveholding, there is no propriety in calling it *stealing.* Whatever we do, is done openly by superior power; and to express correctly your own false notions of it, you should call it *robbery.*" This, as a literary and legal criticism, is essentially just. Doubtless it *is* less offensive to men, ambitious of the reputation of being very *brave,* to be called *robbers,* rather than *thieves.*

For a stronger reason, cases of *theft* could not be brought within the purview of the treaty, because that says "*robbery,*" and nothing else. Theft, or larceny, in its largest sense, does include robbery; but robbery does not include theft. I cannot, therefore, entertain the slightest apprehension that Canada will cease, by this treaty, to be "the land of the free," and the home of the outcast.

I am unwilling to close, without bearing the general

testimony that this treaty appears to me one of the most just, reasonable, and sensible, that two great nations have ever entered into. It marks, conspicuously, the progress of reason and benevolence, in opposition to brute passions and brute force. As such, its general character, as well as the particular articles to which I have glanced, is interesting, and decidedly encouraging to those who are engaged in a great moral warfare against the savage instincts of mankind.—D. L. C.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

Mr. William Beals, pyrotechnist, (which means a maker of fireworks,) has invented an expanding cannon ball, which does terrible execution. This ball, when discharged from a thirty-two pounder, will expand, the instant it leaves the cannon, from three to four feet. It is capable of destroying the whole main rigging of a ship, and would cut down four men standing abreast in the field. It has been examined at Washington, by the President, Mr. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, and several naval and military officers, who pronounced it a very singular and ingenious invention. The Secretary of the Navy is about ordering an experiment to be made with it at the navy yard, Charlestown.

Mr. Beals has also made some improvements in the rocket boat, and it was propelled, in less than half a minute, about three hundred yards, and struck within six inches of the point towards which it was directed.

Mr. Samuel Colt, inventor of the famous revolving pistols, has invented an explosive engine, capable of shivering a vessel into atoms, by touching a wire, at the distance of five miles. It is said that such batteries, sunk at the entrance of our harbors, would utterly prevent any enemy from approaching, and thus save millions now expended in defense of the coast. An experiment with this submarine battery was lately made, in the presence of the adjourned members of Congress, and an immense crowd of spectators, opposite the arsenal at Washington. "It was a beautiful and calm evening, and the vessel to be operated on sat on as placid and smooth a sheet of water as was ever seen. Colt was stationed, with his apparatus, at a point on the shore near Alexandria, five miles from the vessel to be operated on. The signal for firing the battery was to be given from the arsenal, and was to be two Paixhan guns, fired in quick succession. At the flash of the second gun, Colt pulled trigger, and simultaneously with the report of the gun, a magnificent and astonishing spectacle was presented. The water around the vessel was upheaved, and rose in a vast and majestic column, to an astonishing height—a gigantic jet d'eau—a marine volcano. No comparison can give an adequate idea of its grandeur. As to the vessel, she was not visible in the mass of foam and water; but the thousands of small, dark splinters into which she was shredded, were seen rising with the upper mass of the column, into the air. The success of the experiment was complete. The power exerted would have blown the big ship Pennsylvania to atoms."

When the resolution was introduced into Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test these batteries by experiments, J. Q. Adams opposed making any such appropriations. He said it was but throwing money into the sea; he was convinced it would result in no practical good; besides, if it were to be found effectual, it would no doubt be used quite as much against us, as for us. If it were necessary to blow up an enemy's vessels, he hoped it would be done in a more manly way, and in a fair fight!

We differ from Mr. Adams in this. If men *will* fight, this wholesale slaughter is far the best. We rejoice in all these infernal inventions; for though the spirit in which they originate is murderous, their effect will be to abolish war. This is a game where no *glory* is to be won. A monkey could touch the wire that makes the battery explode; but who would make him a general therefor?

The invention of gunpowder has already done more than any one physical fact, to render wars unfrequent. In old times, when men fought hilt tohilt, and unhorsed each other at the point of the spear, the commonest soldier had a *chance* to carve his way to nobility, and perhaps royalty; if he had enough of the tiger-cat in his soul, and a cordage of muscles sufficiently strong and tough. But what honor could be gained by standing before an unseen cannon-ball to be swept down in platoons? The brave stood as poor a chance as the coward; and selfish ambition evinced an increasing distaste of such a game.

Welcome, then, to all these infernal inventions. Since Christianity will not exert *her* omnipotent influence against war, let "Satan cast out Satan."

LETTERS FROM NEW-YORK.—No. 36.

You say, "give us letters from New-York oftener." I am as much astounded at your requiring impudence, as were the almshouse-keepers, when "Oliver Twist asked for *more!*" I had supposed that I gave too much of what a gifted young friend calls the "painted oriels of my editorial life." I have expected reproof from wholesale reformers, for so often stepping off the railroad track, to gather butter-cups in the meadows, or weave moss-garlands on the sea-shore. I have even looked for epistles of tender expostulation from some "weighty Friends," saying, "Maria, I have a testimony to bear against thy paper. It is thy pleasure to deck it in too many colors." But instead of that, to hear a call for "more," quite surprises me. Your request puts me in mind of the theological student, who inquired of Dr. Mayhew, "why the Song of Solomon was put into the Bible, and the Wisdom of Solomon left out." "I don't know, indeed," exclaimed the doctor, "except that mankind are always prone to prefer songs to wisdom."

Since you like my wayward warblings better than more solid wisdom, I would fain gratify you; but truth to tell, I am this week like the ministers, who when Saturday night comes, often have a sermon to write, and not a word to say. But as *they* can preach an hour and a half and——"make *nothing* of it," (as Dr. Kirkland used facetiously to remark,) why should not I?—Luckily, this sort of material, like blond lace, needs the smallest conceivable quantity of *material;* all the value lies in the weaving.

Yet after all, my difficulty does not so much consist in *want* of thought, as in the *character* of my thoughts.—They are all tinged with sadness, like the falling leaves of autumn; and I will not throw my shadow across another's sunshine, unless I can make it play gracefully there, like the shadow of grape-vines in the breeze.—Wise advice is that of Stirling:

"In silence mend what *ills* deform thy mind,
But all thy *good* impart to all mankind."

Even Autumn, which grows more and more ghostly as our own autumn advances, speaks hopefully to the wise in *heart*. "The year is dying away, like the sound of bells," says Goethe: "The wind passes over the stubble, and finds nothing to move. Only the red berries of that slender tree seem as if they would fain remind us of something cheerful; and the measured beat of the thresher's flail calls up the thought, that *in the dry and fallen ear lies so much of nourishment and life.*"

Thus cheerfully can I usually look on the fading season, even when it reminds me too powerfully of my own autumn; for I resolutely turn away my eye from the lone stubble, waving in the wintry wind, and think only of the ripe, golden seed, which the sower will go forth to sow. But when to the dreariness of departing summer, is added a week of successive rains; when, day after day, the earth underfoot is slippery mud, and the sky overhead like a tub of cold suds; then my nature yields itself prisoner to utter melancholy. I am ashamed to confess it, and hundreds of times have struggled desperately against it, unwilling to be conquered by the elements, looking at me with an "evil eye." But so it is—a protracted rain always convinces me that I never did any good, and never can do any; that I love nobody, and nobody loves me. Dr. Franklin acknowledges a similar effect on himself, and philosophically conjectures the physical cause. He says animal spirits depend greatly on the presence of electricity in our bodies; and during long-continued rain, the dampness of the atmosphere absorbs a large portion of it; for this reason, he advises that a silk waistcoat be worn next the skin; silk being a non-conductor of electricity.—Perhaps this precaution might diminish the number of suicides in the foggy month of November, "When Englishmen are so prone to hang and drown themselves."

Animal magnetism is connected, in some unexplained way, with electricity. All those who have tried it, are probably aware that there is a *metallic* feeling occasioned by the magnetic passes—a sort of attraction; as one might imagine the magnet and the steel to feel, when brought near each other. The magnetizer passes his hands over the subject, without touching, and at the end of each operation shakes them, precisely as if he were conducting off electric fluid. If this is the actual effect, the drowsiness, stupor, and final insensibility, may be occasioned by a cause similar to that which produces heaviness and depression of spirits in rainy weather. *Why* it should be so, in either case, none can tell. The most learned have no knowledge what electricity *is;* they can only tell *what* it does, not *how* it does it.

That the state of the atmosphere has prodigious effect on human temperament, is sufficiently indicated by the character of nations. The Frenchman owes his sanguine hopes, his supple limbs, his untiring vivacity, to a genial climate; to this, too, in a great measure, the Italian owes his pliant gracefulness, and impulsive warmth. The Dutchman, on his level marshes, could never dance La Sylphide; nor the Scotch girl, on her foggy hills, become an improvisatrice. The French dance into everything, on everything, and over everything; for they live where the breezes dance among vines, and the sun showers down gold to the piper; and dance they must, for gladsome sympathy. We call them of "*mercurial*" temperament; according to Dr. Franklin's theory, they are surcharged with *electricity*.

In language, too, how plainly one perceives the influence of climate! All languages of northern origin, like the Russian, Swedish, and German, abound in consonants, and sound like clanging metals, or the tipping up of a cart-load of stones. The southern languages flow like a rill that moves to music; the liquid vowels so sweetly melt into each other. This difference is observable even in the dialect of our northern and southern tribes of Indians. At the North, we find such words as Carratunk, Scowhegan, Norridgewock; at the South, Pascagoula, Santee, and that most musical of all names, Oceola.

The effect of climate on complexion is so obvious, that some philosophers have naturally enough concluded that climate is the *only* cause of difference in complexion. That it is the heat of the sun, acting on successive generations, through the lapse of centuries, that chars the skin and crisps the hair in Africa, there can be little doubt. South America lies in the same latitude, but the effect is produced in a less degree, because that continent abounds in mountains, while a large portion of Africa stretches out in deserts of arid sand, over which no mountain breezes blow. All mountainous countries are inhabited by fair complexions. The Scotch, the Swiss, and the Hungarians, are blue-eyed and fair-haired. The Italian, Spaniard, and Maltese, are black haired, and swarthy. But the Jews afford the best test we have, with regard to the effect of climate on complexion. As they never intermarry with foreigners, there is of course among them no admixture of the blood of different races; yet the Hungarian Jew has blue eyes and fair complexion, while the Maltese Jew is dusky, and a Hindoo, of the same tribe, is nearly black.

Climate has had its effect, too, on the religious ideas of nations. How strongly does the bloody Woden and the thundering Thor of northern mythology contrast with the beautiful Graces and gliding Nymphs of Grecian origin. As a general rule, (sometimes affected by local causes,) southern nations cling to the pictured glory of the Catholic church, while the northern assimilate better with the severe plainness of the Protestant.

If I had been reared from infancy under the cloudless sky of Athens, perhaps I might have bounded over the earth, as if my "element were air, and music but the echo of my steps." The caution that looks where it treads, might have been changed for the ardent gush of a Sappho's song. The sunbeam might have passed into my soul, and written itself on the now thoughtful countenance in perpetual smiles.

Do you complain of this, as you do of phrenology, and say that it favors fatalism too much? I answer, no matter what it favors, if it be truth. No two truths ever devoured each other, or ever can. Look among the families of your acquaintance—you will see two brothers vigorous, intelligent, and enterprising; the third was like them, till he fell on his head, had fits, and was ever after puny and stupid. There are two sunny-tempered, graceful girls—their sister might have been as cheerful as they, but their father died suddenly, before her birth, and the mother's sorrow chilled the fountains of her infant life, and she is nervous, deformed, and fretful. Is there no fatality, as you call it, in this? Assuredly. we are all the creatures of outward circumstance; but this in nowise disturbs the scale of moral responsibility, or prevents equality of happiness. Our responsibility consists in the *use* we make of our possessions, not on their *extent*. Salvation comes to all, through obedience to the light they have, be it much or little. Happiness consists not in having much, but in wanting no more than we have. The idiot is as happy in playing at Jack Straws, or blowing bubbles, all the livelong day, as Newton was in watching the moves in the great choral dance of the planets. The same universe lies above and around both; but "the mouse can drink no more than his fill at the mightiest river;" yet he enjoys his draught, as well as the elephant. Thus are we all unequal, yet equal. That we *are* creatures of necessity, who that has tried to exert free will, can doubt? But it is a necessity that has power only over the outward, and can never change evil into good, or good into evil. It may compel us to postpone or forbear the good we would fain do, but it cannot compel us to commit the evil.

If a consideration of all these outward influences teach us charity for the deficiencies of others, and a strict watch over our own weaknesses, they will perform their appropriate office.

"There is so much of good among the worst, so much of evil in the best,
Such seeming partialities in Providence, so many things to lessen and expand,
Yea, and with all man's boast, so little real freedom of his will,
That to look a little lower than the surface, garb, or dialect, or fashion,
Thou shalt feebly pronounce for a saint, and faintly condemn for a sinner."

The safe rule is to condemn no sin faintly in ourselves; and of our brother to remember ever, that

"He who *made* the heart, alone
Decidedly can try us;
He knows each chord, its various tone,
Each note, its proper bias.
Then at the balance let's be mute—
We never can adjust it;
What's *done*, we partly may compute,
But know not what's *resisted*."

L. M. C.

COMPENSATION.

The New-York Evangelist has fairly launched the proposition of emancipation by means of compensation to the slaveholders, paid by the general government. It has always been foreseen that this was the *last* hinge on which the question would turn. When such a proposition comes from the *South*, it will show that the end draws nigh; for this is the last of the Protean forms of *expediency* in its terrible conflict with *principle*. The Journal of Commerce seizes upon the proposition with great avidity, and thinks that the slaveholders, in these days of bankruptcy, would be glad to listen to it. That same paper has always been telling that emancipated slaves would certainly cut their masters' throats; but it seems, all at once, to have forgotten this insurmountable obstacle in the way of abolition. What good will money do the masters, if they all get their throats cut? Moreover, the Journal of Commerce has always maintained that a freed slave would not work, upon any provocation. How can this difficulty be surmounted? Perhaps he would advise the slaveholders to spend all their compensation money in shipping off the emancipated to Liberia. But then what will they do for laborers?

Fie upon all such foolish counsels! Go wash in Jordan, and be clean.

THE ALMANAC.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has made arrangements to supply all orders for the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. Orders from those States must therefore be sent to H. W. Williams, No. 25 Cornhill, Boston; the terms of sale being the same as in New-York, and the expenses of transportation less.

THE NANTUCKET INQUIRER.—This paper denies the charge of habitually quoting from the Standard without credit; and we are very glad to learn that it was not done intentionally. Perceiving that the Inquirer had a prejudice against anti-slavery, and observing some half-dozen times whole columns of *selections* taken without credit, we thought it arose from unwillingness to acknowledge an anti-slavery source. We are glad to hear that it was accidental; for this trick, though very common among editors, indicates great meanness.

RUNNING! RUNNING! RUNNING!—The number of travellers facing the North star, this fall, is unusually great. A friend from Philadelphia says twenty belonging to one man, passed through a day or two since; and nine belonging to another family, being *all* their servants. Fourteen passed through here, *en masse*, last week.—Nearly all we have mentioned were from Maryland. There seems to be small need of a colonization society there; the colored people colonize themselves fast enough.

ERROR OF THE PRESS.—In the Protest signed by several Friends in Ohio, contained in an editorial last week, the word "*hypocritical*" was printed by mistake. According to copy, the sentence should read, "George F. White's are evasive, uncourteous, and *hyper*critical."

A CAUTION.—If any more Protests come from the Society of Friends, it would be well to have the protest itself dated, as well as the letter that contains it. Those who catch at straws, make use of this slight omission to give the impression that the documents were written before what they call the decision of the Yearly meeting, and would not have been written after.

☞ The Farmers' Cabinet and American Herd Book, by Josiah Tatum, is the title of a monthly periodical, of 40 pages, published at Philadelphia. It contains a good deal of useful information, and interests us as one of the agencies to give dignity to agriculture, and an increased attention to its claims. Price $1 per annum, or seven copies for $5—payable in advance.

The editor of the Liberator will send his paper to Charles S. Jones, Ontario, Wayne county, New-York.

Anti-Slavery Items.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Albany Argus, (of the democratic party,) speaking of the affairs in Rhode Island, says:

"The right of suffrage is no private dish, to be dispensed as a matter of *favor* at the pleasure of any pretended proprietor, but a *common right inherent in the masses*, the withholding of which implies *wrong;* and that the people have a right to 'help themselves' to their own in the way that pleaseth them best, with ceremony, or without."

How will the framers of the suffrage constitution, which limits the right of voting entirely to male *white* citizens, like this doctrine?

SOUTHERN SPORT.—The Plaquemine (La.) Gazette states "that on the night of the 17th ult. a runaway negro girl, belonging to Mr. Joseph Schlatre, was shot, while endeavoring to escape from a man who ordered her to stop. She was in company with three or four other runaways. The person who shot her, first tried to stop her, by firing at her with fine shot, which did not injure her materially, and as she still continued to run, he brought her down with a charge of buckshot."

This must be capital sport. Hooking unsuspecting fish by the gills, and tearing them all to pieces to get the hook out, is nothing to it. The excitement attendant on such sporting must be exquisite. Who will send me an invitation to shoot down negro girls? Surely the public ought to know the name of the *gentleman* who tried to stop the girl by firing fine shot at her. This is the refinement of sporting. The fine shot not injuring her *materially*, and she still continuing to run—the stupid wretch!—"*he brought her down with a charge of buckshot.*" By jingo, this is delicious! The ancients—the most *barbarous barbarians*—never dreamt of sport so exciting and so exquisite as this. The name of the gentleman that "brought her down" should be written in blood on the copy of the declaration of independence, and be carefully preserved.—*New-York Mercury.*

A CRUMB FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—Under this title, the Boston Post gives the following incident:

"Yesterday, application was made to Judge Randall, of the United States' Court, at the instance of a black woman, a slave, for a certificate to enable her to return with her master to the South. After the hearing of the testimony of a gentleman who knew her to be a slave, the order, or certificate, was granted. She was very anxious to return, and expressed much gratification at the decision of the judge. From her statement, it appears she has been at work for a long time in this city, and was unable to realize anything for her labor, and finally came to the conclusion to seek her old home."—*Philadelphia American Sentinel.*

What a cursed spirit must exist in that *democracy* which could thus exult at the oppression and prejudice, the suffering and weakness, which could thus drive *one* poor old woman back into the condition of an American slave! The argument implied and insinuated, that slavery is best for black persons, we should like to see the Post apply to the following:

"The ship Adirondack, Hackstaff, for Liverpool, went to sea this morning. She carries out 220 steerage passengers. Some hundreds of passengers have left this city this last week for Europe, being unable to find employment here."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Aug.* 4.

Surely, this rapid rush of Europeans, who have tried our republican institutions, and are now seeking their "old home" again, must be conclusive with the Post, to prove that monarchy is better than liberty. Will the Post publish the item, with the title—"A Crumb for the Democrats?"

The Philadelphia paragraph has gone almost the rounds of the political and religious press of the North, unrebuked. Yet to the slightest degree of candid reflection, the facts only prove that there are places in the *free North—the slavery-hating North!*—where a fugitive from the infernal prison-house can receive such brutal and fiendish treatment, as can drive her back into the horrors she has run away from. In a word, it tells the story about the recent mob in the city of *brotherly love!* What has the North to do with slavery?—*Emancipator.*

EMIGRATION NORTHWARD.—We understand that five dark-colored gentlemen from the South and Southwest, passed over the river yesterday, with a view of taking up their abode on the other side, preferring monarchy to republicanism, strange as it may seem. Two of them are said to have belonged to a gambler, who won them coming up the Mississippi. They had changed hands in the same way several times, so that at last they scarcely knew to whom they belonged.—*Detroit Times.*

THE FIRST OF AUGUST.—The Bermuda Gazette of the 2d ult. says: "Yesterday was the eighth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British possessions. Divine service was held in several of the churches in these islands, by the request of the recipients of this blessing. As usual, the day passed off in a quiet manner, the people conducting in a way which reflects credit on them."

AN APT SCHOLAR OF THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.—The Richmond Star, (Virginia,) says: "A man named Smith, who keeps a tavern of some kind at Rocketts, whipped his wife, a day or two since, in the most cruel and brutal manner, with a cowhide, as we understand. He whipped her with such violence, that portions of flesh were cut out, and her body dreadfully bruised, he having given her some one hundred and fifty lashes. While suffering under the blows, she screamed murder, and the neighbors interfered. His behaviour and treatment were not only fiendish, but exceedingly indecent. This, we are told, is not the first time he has beaten her, but that he has done so often. The cause he states as the provocation is, that she wished to go to church. She is a woman of modesty; and very respectable appearance and character; and it is a disgrace, even to the community, that a man in *form* should live in its midst, and there beat with a cowhide, a delicate female. None but the veriest dastard and fiend would scourge a weak woman until the blood followed his blows; and such a wretch should be scouted from any society, *where manhood is recognized, and the protection of woman's weakness guarantied.*"

What southerner is there that, from his boyhood, is not accustomed to see *women* whipped with violence? What southern ear has not heard such screams? Even if belonging to a humane family himself, no southerner can have grown up in the midst of slavery from boyhood, without seeing treatment to women "not only fiendish, but exceedingly indecent." As for whipping for "going to meeting," the *laws* of the South empower constables, patrols, &c. to enter *any* meeting, not composed of a majority of white people, break it up by violence, and give every slave, "*without trial*, twenty-five stripes with whip, switch, or cowskin." Many and many a colored woman has received this punishment while prayer to her Creator yet lingered on her tongue. And do they not boast that they have the same right to govern their slaves as they choose, as they have their *wives* and children? What, then, is this brutal Mr. Smith, but an apt scholar of their own institutions, customs, and arguments.

SLAVES MISSING.—The southwestern papers make loud complaints of the rapid increase of what they call "negro stealing." They say there is a secret combination, extending from the east bank of the Mississippi, through Illinois to Michigan, by means of which slaves are transported, clandestinely, to any place whither they desire to go. It is probably nothing but an experiment on the part of the slaves, from curiosity, to *try* whether they *can* "take care of themselves."

STATE OF THINGS IN LOUISIANA.—A gentleman direct from the State of Louisiana, informs us that the pecuniary condition of that State is becoming truly deplorable. It appears that the banks in that State have been in the habit of letting out their money for eight years, to be paid in instalments, and that the last instalment on the immense sums of money loaned to the planters is about becoming due, all the preceding instalments remaining unpaid also; not even the interest, he says, having been paid. As a consequence, universal ruin is anticipated, as the banks, in their present condition, will be compelled to wind up their affairs immediately. The planters, he says, owe these banks for the money with which their negroes were bought: and that, too, when negroes were worth eight hundred or one thousand dollars each, while at the present time they would scarcely fetch two hundred and fifty dollars each. The sugar planters seem to be reduced to a most desperate condition. He mentioned an instance in which a sugar planter shipped thirty hogsheads of sugar to New Orleans, and sold it for one cent a pound, and all that he realized over the cost of transportation was *thirty-eight dollars*—and it was a lot of very good sugar.—*Detroit Times.*

THE ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR PLAN.

The following Resolution was unanimously passed at the late Annual Meeting:

Resolved, That a "ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR" Subscription List be commenced, and that Individuals, Parties, Societies, and Towns, be earnestly requested to be parties thereto.

In compliance with this resolution, we shall set apart a corner of the paper for the acknowledgment of these ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR RECEIPTS, distinct from the Treasurer's usual account.

Amount previously acknowledged, $5,700

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the two weeks ending 9th mo. (September) 20.

Received for the Standard.—The following persons have each paid $2:—Asa Hoag, Washington co. N. Y.; Nancy Robinson, Dover, N. H.; Philip R. Merriam, Ashburnham, Mass.; Charles P. Walton, Abington, Pa.; Graceanna Lewis, Kimberton, Chester co. Pa.; William Reynolds, New London Cross-Roads, Chester co. Pa.; Sarah Carter, Northampton, Mass.; E. M. Smith, Boston; James Hardy, Hollis, N. H.; Moses Pierce, Pleasantville, N. Y.; David Lawton, Benton, Yates co. N. Y.; S. Haley, New London, Ct.; Lydia Hickox, Victor, Ontario co. N. Y.; Dr. J. Hollister, do.; Edward Thompson, Lima, Genesee co. N. Y.; H. S. Simmons, Walworth, Wayne co. N. Y.; John Moshier, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Benjamin B. Durfee, Marion, N. Y.; Nathaniel C. Pirry, Lock Burlin, N. Y.; James B. Congdon, New Bedford, Abby Foster, Hanover, Mass.; Dr. M. Wilson, Cadiz, Ohio; Female A. S. Society, West Waterville, Maine; Ozias Scott, Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; Jonathan Phillips, Boston; Eben Burnham, Hampton, Ct.; Job Scott, Marlborough, Ohio; S. C. Cabot, West Roxbury, Mass.; Elisha Carpenter, New-York city; J. S. Spaulding, New Ipswich, N. Y.; B. Snow, Fitchburg, Mass.; B. Snow, jr. Lunenburg, Mass.

R. Farnsworth, C. B. Rogers, James Rider, T. H. Potter, and E. B. Culver, Norwich, Ct. each paid $1 50;—J. Bowerman, Scottsville, Monroe co. N. Y. $1 67; Patience A. Cooper, Nantucket, $1; Edward C. Joy, do. $1; Kelsey & Warner, Leroy, Genesee co. N. Y. $1; L. & H. Robinson, Lebanon, Ct. $1; William Hallowell, Hickorytown, Montgomery co. Pa. $1; Mary S. Morris, Baltimore, Md. $1; Harris Fletcher, Vernon, Ct. $1; Samuel L. Hill, Northampton, Mass. $4; N. Tallant, Nantucket, $1; Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, $40; S. Derbishire, Kingston, U. C. 50 cts.; E. B. Rust, Fowlersville, Livingston co. N. Y. $1; R. H. Williams, Potter, Yates co. N. Y. $1; David Hayton, Rose Valley, Wayne co. N. Y. $1; John E. Doten, Woodstock, Vt. $1; John Crosby, Emory Burrage, Edward Wilder, R. P. Stebbins, Calvin Morse, and Dr. C. C. Field, Leominster, Mass. $10; Ransler Somers, Brookfield, Ct. 38 cts.; Lewis P. Morehouse, New Haven, Ct. $1 69; Moses Hill, Macedon, Wayne co. N. Y. $1.

Donations.—Edwin Scarborough, Brooklyn, Ct. $1; Louisa Humphrey, Norwich, Ct. $5; John King, Ceres, McKean co. Pa. $3; John James King, do. 6 cts.; Charles P. Walton, Abington, Pa. $1; John Rinewalt, Norristown, Pa. $1; Female A. S. Conference, West Newbury, $10 78; George Doughty, Jamaica, Long Island, $40; Pennsylvania A. S. Society, (on acct. of pledge,) $50; Collections at Gainesville, $1 05; do. Geneseo, $3 34; do. Potter, 95 cts.; do. Rushville, $3 08; do. Dresden, 50 cents; D. Lawton, $1; Cash, Walworth, 18 cts.; Mr. Bushnell, Victor, $1; Lydia Hickox, do. 50 cts.; Lucy Marsh, do. $1; Sarah Sheperd, Penn Yan, $1 40; Jane Benham, do. 60 cts.; Rachel Malin, Jerusalem, $5; James Brown, do. $2; John Moshier, Canandaigua, $1; Abby Kelley, do. $1; John P. Plank, Smithton, $1; S. & M. Williams, Danielsonville, Ct. $1; Seth Spalding, South Killingly, $1.—$138 14.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treas'r.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Items.

ENGLAND.

The insurrection in the manufacturing and mining districts, having spent its violence, was subsiding, and the restoration of tranquillity was becoming general. At many places, the disturbers of the peace have returned to work. By the thousands upon thousands engaged in the insurrectionary movement, no firearms were used. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, the women were among the most active of the rioters.

It is said Sir Robert Peel's mansion at Tamworth was not destroyed; not even attacked, or threatened.

Still, in Lancashire the men do not return to their work so generally as was anticipated. The accounts from Manchester distinctly state that the greater part of the factory operatives still remain "out," and declare that they will not resume their employment until their masters advance their wages. It is also said that many respectable mill owners and others are subscribers to the support of the workmen, in order to enable them to continue out.

Daniel O'Connell declines to be re-elected lord-mayor of Dublin.

The British have met with more reverses in India, and with a disastrous defeat at the Cape of Good Hope.

China.—It is reported by the French missionaries at Pekin, that the emperor, fearing a visit from the English, has retired into Tartary, leaving proclamations to his people, to defend themselves to the utmost.

General Items.

Death.—Mrs. Letitia Tyler, wife of the President of the United States, died at Washington, week before last.

Brutal Encounter.—A pugilistic fight took place last week, at Hastings, N. Y. between an Englishman, named Christopher Lilly, and Thomas McCoy, an Irishman, neither of them twenty-five years old. Both went from the city of New-York. McCoy was literally beaten to death; mangled, bruised, and mutilated in the most shocking manner. All the arrangements for this brutal scene were openly made and advertised, without interference. The steamboats were crowded with spectators going to this place of amusement. The fight lasted two hours and forty minutes. At the 89th round, the more humane of the spectators called out to have the wounded McCoy taken from the ring. These cries were repeated and increased, without notice being taken thereof. At round 101, the bystanders formed into two parties, one insisting that he *should* be carried away, for the man would kill him; and the other party insisting that he should fight it out. Some cried, "Hit him on the head!" "Knock his eyes out!" and other similar indications of diabolical excitement. At round 120, McCoy fell, gasping, and soon died. When his body was brought home, it was heart-rending to hear the ravings of his widowed mother, to whom he is said to have been a most affectionate and helpful son. The survivor fled; some of the seconds have been arrested. This is not the first pugilistic fight that has occurred in this vicinity this season; but it is hoped this awful catastrophe will render it the last. It is said the two men had had some quarrel on a former occasion; and when Lilly, who had been a victorious pugilist, on other occasions, "stumped" McCoy to fight, the poor fellow, misled by a false education, thought, like our southern duelists, that his character would be ruined if he flinched.

Corn Sugar.—We learn from the Wilmington (Del.) Republican, that Mr. William Webb, living within a half mile of that city, has now in full operation a mill manufacturing sugar from corn stalks. It is stated that a committee of the Newcastle Agricultural Society, and a distinguished sugar grower from Louisiana, will shortly visit Mr. Webb, for the purpose of witnessing the simple but interesting process, and judging of its practicability.

Mines in Georgia.—Large beds of iron ore have been found in Cass county, Georgia, some of a very superior quality, the crude ore yielding from 40 to 70 per cent. of metal. Marble has also been found in the same section, in abundance. Plumbago (black lead) has been discovered in Floyd county; and there is coal in abundance, higher up in Tennessee. Of the gold in the Cherokee country, much has been already said. Added to all this, much of the soil is excellent land for the cultivation of the husbandman; but no *husbandmen* will Georgia raise, till she tries *cash*, instead of *lash*, with her laborers.

More Drunken Crime.—A Menominee Indian, near Twin Rivers, in a drunken frolic, last week, killed his wife and brother-in-law. When he became sober, and saw what he had done, he wrapped himself up in his blanket, and laid down beside his wife. While in this situation, his wife's brother came up and blew his brains out.—*Milwaukie Courier.*

Dangers of Laudanum.—A young French writer, named Camille Bernay, being ordered to put a few drops of laudanum on a poultice for his stomach, to assuage the acute pain, wet the application with the contents of a whole vial. The effect was almost instantaneous, and he died shortly afterward.

A Southern Epicure.—Col. Wood, of Natchez, celebrated over the South for his luxurious table and old-fashioned hospitality, has in his cellar whiskey, fifty years old; wine, with a crust thick enough for his grandchildren to skate upon; peach brandy, oily enough to burn in his lamps; and apple brandy, that he distilled in Maryland, and hauled across the mountains, before a steamboat was ever known on the western waters. He has also bacon hams, which have been hanging in his smokehouse for more than seventeen years, without canvass, whitewash, or any other means of protection! Neither fly, nor, skipper, nor that plague of northern smokehouses, (the hairy worm,) has affected them; they are usually sliced up like dried venison, unboiled, and distributed among the connoisseurs.—*Cin. Daily Times.*

City of Brotherly Love.—Philadelphia has been noted, of late, for quarrels among the firemen. The correspondent of the New-York Journal of Commerce says: "After the fire yesterday, there arose another of those brutal and disgraceful collisions between fire companies. Many of them quite forgot the fire, in the more agreeable and important matter of settling their own angry quarrels, by attempting to beat out each other's brains, and by taking each other's apparatus from the rightful owners."

Money Matters in Illinois.—The Sangamo Journal, published at the capital of this State, says:

"We know a field of one hundred acres of corn, which will average fifty bushels to an acre, certain, within 8 miles of this city, that can be purchased, standing, at three dollars per acre.

Oats, the crop was fair, and sales have been made at 10 cents.

Potatoes, too, are yielding well, and will not bring over 12 1-2 cents.

On Saturday, a lot of fresh butter was sold in town, 16 lbs. for a State Bank dollar.

These are all extreme low prices; but they serve to show the scarcity of money among us, as well as the abundance of produce."

NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN OHIO.

The Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society will hold a convention at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday, the 18th of October; and one at or near Oakland, Clinton county, Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the 24th of October. It is likely, between these two, a convention will be held at Granville, or somewhere in central Ohio, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M. on Friday, the 21st of October; but of this, particular notice will be given, should the arrangement be positively made. At all these conventions that pioneer in the anti-slavery cause, William Lloyd Garrison, has engaged to attend. It is expected, also, that our talented brother, Charles Lenox Remond, than whom none has better right, and few equal ability, to plead the cause of the bondman, will be present at these meetings; and perhaps other of our distinguished anti-slavery advocates from the East. It is likely this will prove a more interesting series of meetings, and larger than any ever held in the State. The executive committee most respectfully and earnestly invite the attendance of all. Let the friends of the Ohio American Society be *sure* to be present. We have voted that it would be proper to raise four thousand dollars, to promote the anti-slavery operations during the ensuing year. At these meetings, it will be proper to consider how this is to be done. Let every anti-slavery man in the State, no matter what his creed, or his politics, come! Let our slaveholding neighbors in Virginia and Kentucky come! They shall be welcome to the hospitalities which we propose to extend to all who attend, free of expense, during the time of the conventions. They will never have a better opportunity of learning what abolitionism really is, or to see how fast it is "dying away." A committee of arrangement will be formed in each neighborhood, which will give timely notice through the Philanthropist, to persons from a distance where to call, so as to be properly distributed among the friends who will entertain them. By order of the Executive Committee. A. BROOKE, *Sec'y.*

All papers in the state of Ohio, friendly to the cause of human liberty, will please copy.

NOTICE.

C. C. Burleigh will lecture on the subject of slavery, at the following places, in Bucks county. Persons who receive this, are requested to spread the information.—Those in the respective neighborhoods will of course see to having the houses opened, and full notice given:

Seventh day, 9th mo. 24, afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Morrisville; in the evening, at 7 o'clock, Yardleyville.

First day, 25, afternoon, 3 o'clock, Dolington, Upper Makefield; in the evening, 7 o'clock, New Prospect, Solebury.

Second day, 26, afternoon, 3 o'clock, Buckingham; in the evening, 7 o'clock, at the same place.

Third day, 27, afternoon, 3 o'clock, New Hope; in the evening, 7 o'clock, Blackfan's schoolhouse, Solebury.

Fourth day, 28, afternoon, 3 o'clock, Doylestown; in the evening, 7 o'clock, Plumstead.

Fifth day, 29, afternoon, 3 o'clock, Concord; evening, 7 o'clock, Pineville.

Sixth day, 30, afternoon, 3 o'clock, Newtown; evening, 7 o'clock, at the same place.

First day, 10th mo. 1, morning, 10 o'clock, Attleborough; afternoon, 3 o'clock, Bristol.

By order of the committee.

E. M. DAVIS.

Ninth month, 22, 1842.

NINTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVARY FAIR.
ADDRESS.

The undersigned, deeply interested in the anti-slavery cause, and feeling it to be one which will have the warmest support of every good man and woman, have decided to do what they can to condense and make available the good wishes of the community, by holding their Ninth Annual Fair during Christmas week, 1842. It is a laborious and costly undertaking to awaken a nation to the knowledge of its perilous condition by reason of slavery. To do it without stirring up the slaves to bloodshed, without exciting a party rage under the name of philanthropy, and without yielding to opposition;—to do it by the enunciation of sublime truth, and by spreading abroad the knowledge of assured facts; this is the work before us, to which the funds raised by means of the Fair will be devoted. Not a dollar of them will be expended in the labor of making an abolition party or an abolition sect, but in the promulgation among all men of the great forgotten principles of freedom, without which every party and sect in the land are but leading it down to ruin, and without which no man may for a moment flatter himself that he is a patriot or a Christian.

The money raised will be expended in publishing and circulating the ablest writings, and in sustaining the most devoted and able persons who are found sacrificing themselves to this service of freedom.

Millions of people are to be freed, and some will shrink back in alarm at the magnitude of the undertaking. We invite their participation in the work, with the promise of that expansion of soul, in consequence of their labors, which will enable them to feel that this is but a portion of their work on earth. A few there are who say that the emancipation of the slaves of our country is too small and unsatisfactory a labor to engage their attention. We beg them to remember that it was a work worthy of a God to create men free, and therefore it cannot be beneath the attention of any human being to restore men to freedom. To aid the progress of the human race is the greatest and the worthiest object. To aid it effectually involves the use of a multiplicity of means, which, however small in themselves, are not, on that account, the less necessary. The loftiest soul looks noblest in the discharge of the lowliest duties. To those whom fear drives back and self-interest hinders, we present a cause which has power even to make them forget themselves, and to give them courage and nobleness. To those who are spiritless and lifeless for want of some deeply interesting occupation, who are consumed by ennui, and old in heart before their time,—to all who are enjoying prosperity, and to all who are suffering affliction, we present this cause as a blessing, a claim, and a consolation.

There is no class or condition of men or women to whom the call for help in such a cause does not come with commanding energy: and we call on all for aid, in the name of that truth, which has received our best years as its right.

Maria W. Chapman,	Lydia Maria Child,
Eliza F. Meriam,	Emily A. Winslow,
Anne W. Weston,	Mary G. Chapman,
Henrietta Sargent,	Susan Cabot,
Olivia Bowditch,	Marianne Cabot,
Caroline F. Williams,	Abby Southwick,
Catherine Sargent,	Mary Young,
M. A. W. Johnson,	Mary Willey,
Helen E. Garrison,	Louisa Loring,
Eliza Lee Follen,	Ann T. Greene Phillips,
Thankful Southwick,	Hannah Tufts,
Lavinia Hilton,	Mary F. Rogers,
Anna R. Philbrick,	Marian A. Fuller,
Caroline Weston,	Louisa M. Sewall.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Free Produce Association will commence its sessions in Philadelphia on the morning of 6th day, (Friday) the 21st of the 10th month, (October).

All persons who feel an interest in this important, yet much neglected branch of the anti-slavery reform, are invited to be present. It is hoped there will be a full representation of consistent, abstaining abolitionists. We cannot promise to our friends, as an inducement for them to attend, the presence of eloquent speakers, for we know not as yet who will be there; but we invite them to come, as we would invite the attendance of the members of a family to talk over family affairs, and consult together for the promotion of the interests of all. Our object is to make abolitionists consistent—to discourage, in every form, the use of slave labor, and to encourage compensated toil. Come, then, all who feel interested in the promotion of this object—come and cheer us with your presence, and aid us by your counsel. Due notice will be given of the building in which the meeting will be held.

Anti-slavery papers, and all others friendly to our object, are requested to give due publicity to the above.

BENJAMIN S. JONES, *Rec. Sec'y.*

⁂ It will be observed, that this is a few days later than the usual date of our meeting—the executive committee had sufficient reasons for believing such postponement desirable.

MR. RUGGLES'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the editor of the Journal and Messenger.—SIR: Having read a paragraph in your paper of the 19th instant, containing the following inquiry of the public indemnity committee; to wit:—"What amount of funds have been collected and paid by the public indemnity committee to the undersigned, for time and money spent while Secretary of the New-York Committee of Vigilance, and in defending him from the legal persecution of slaveholders?"—permit me to state, for the information of the friends of human rights, that there were two indemnity committees appointed in my case. First, a committee of twenty-one, of whom T. L. Jennings was chairman; second, a committee of three, of whom Isaac Pierce was chairman. As these gentlemen are both absent from the city, and the committees have been dissolved, I take the liberty of reporting that the sums received by, and through the influence of the committees and other friends, are as follows: See acknowledgments, page 34, Mirror of Liberty, $69 50; see do. Emancipator, second week in May, 1841, $69; see do. Mirror of Liberty, 52d page, for indemnity and to sustain the Mirror, $126 12; by Dr. T. Jennings, J. B. Smith, and J. Weadon, $24 in behalf of the friends of liberty in Boston; E. G. Loring, $3; J. T. Hilton, $1; Mr. Jackson, $2; W. Phillips, $3; J. G. Whittier, 50 cts; cash 25 cts. by Wm. C. Nell; D. Fanshaw, New-York, $20; L. M. C. $1; M. Osborn, $3; Wm. P. Powell, $4; Harriet Lloyd, $5; C. $1; a friend by C. $1; Peter Lloyd, $1; N. A. Borden, $2; B. C. $3; D. M. $1; Mrs. Bruce, $1; Joseph Carpenter, New Rochelle, N. Y, $1; William Murrells, Jersey City, N. J. $2.—Total, $344 47. Respectfully,

DAVID RUGGLES.

New-York, August 24th, 1842.

N. B. Receipts to sustain the Mirror of Liberty, not called for by the subscribers, according to request, in September, 1841, $40 50. D. R.

MR. RUGGLES'S INDEMNITY FUND.—Learning through the Journal and Messenger of the 10th instant, that the amount collected and paid to Mr. Ruggles by the indemnity committees, was but $344, and seeing that those committees have become absolved, the undersigned have been this day appointed a committee, with power to add to their numbers, and take measures to increase said indemnity fund.

WILLIAM P. POWELL,	WILLIAM A. TYSON,
SAMUEL HARDENBURGH,	W. W. BEDFORD,
N. A. BORDEN,	P. LOVERIDGE.

New-York, September 19, 1842.

ABOLITIONISTS! HO!!

The adjourned meeting of the Windham County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, October 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Questions of great importance will be considered.

Let no friend of God, and his perishing poor, excuse himself but from absolute necessity. Come from every hill, and valley, and plain, from every village, farm-house, and cottage, where Freedom finds a home, and a human heart beats strong for human rights.

Many friends are expected from other counties. Eminent speakers will probably be present.

C. M. BURLEIGH. *Secretary, pro tem.*

TAKE NOTICE!

County Conventions of the abolitionists in Western New-York will be held in the following places, on and after the 12th of August; to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Tioga county, Owego, Sept. 27, Tuesday. Tucker, &c. to be present.

Cayuga (South) county, Cato 4 Corners, Sept. 30, Friday. Hudson, &c. to be present.

Cortland county, Cortland, Oct. 4, Tuesday. Tucker, &c. to be present.

Onondaga county, Syracuse, Oct, 7, Friday. Hudson, &c. to be present.

Chenango county, Oxford, Oct. 11, Tuesday. Tucker, &c. to be present.

Oswego county, Pulaski, Oct. 14, Friday. Hudson, &c. to be present.

Madison county, Cazenovia, Oct. 18, Tuesday. Tucker, &c. to be present.

Oneida county, Rome, Oct. 21, Friday. Hudson, &c. to be present.

Otsego county, Cooperstown, Oct. 25, Tuesday. Tucker, &c. to be present.

——— county, ———, Oct. 28, Friday. Hudson, Tucker, Kelley, Douglas, Ferris, Smith, Bostwick, and Weed.

E. D. Hudson, Jacob Ferris, and —— Weed, will lecture in the upper tier of counties, preparatory to the conventions; and J. N. T. Tucker, —— Smith, and N. Bostwick, will lecture in the lower tier of counties, preparatory to the conventions. Abby Kelley and Frederic Douglas will lecture in the places of holding the conventions, preparatory to their being held, and will attend the conventions in both tier of counties.

Letters and papers may be directed to the places where each set of agents will be present at the conventions.

☞ *Come One! Come All!!* ☜

DISCUSSION.

An adjourned Meeting of the Junior Anti-Slavery Society will be held on next Sixth day, (Friday) the 23 instant, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Hall of the Marshall Institute, third street, above Willow. The discussion on the question, "Should the citizens of the North interfere with Slavery at the South?" will be continued.

The debate is open to all who choose to participate.

ALEX. S. TRUMAN, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 9 mo. 1842.

NOTICE.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers (Powell & Borden, 61 Cherry street) was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th inst. The affairs of the concern will be settled by us.

WM. P. POWELL,
NATHANIEL A. BORDEN.

New-York, September 17, 1841.

The business heretofore conducted by the firm, will in future be carried on at the same place by the subscriber, on his own account.

WM. P. POWELL,
Sailors' Home, 61 Cherry st.

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Poetry.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE PROFANATION OF PRAYER.

The Godless Frenchman, who with daring pride,
Challenged his Maker, and His power defied;
Who bade the bolt of vengeful wrath appear,
And make the truth of God's existence clear—
Was but a timid fool, a frantic sot,
Who naught believed, and therefore trembled not.

In our own land, our favored southern clime
Affords examples of more fearless crime—
Some few degrees will bring them to the view,
Who, thrice more impious, are as daring too.
In yonder field, at earliest blush of morn,
Roused from their slumbers by the twanging horn,
While yet the fetid vapors of the night,
From marsh and moor obscure the dawning light,
A sable band, with downcast looks of wo,
Urged by the lash, to daily labor go.
Alike of hope, of liberty beguiled,
Grandsire and grandam, husband, wife, and child
The space allowed for fond affection there,
Or needful rest, is short, and none for prayer.
For them, shut out from every promise given,
From human mercy, or appeal to heaven—
No arm almighty seems outstretched to save,
Their only refuge is the silent grave.

Who is to reap the produce of this toil?
Who is to gain the curse-incumbered spoil?
In yonder mansion, by the river's side,
The chosen seat of luxury and pride,
He lives, who owns these *chattels*, and this ground,
The admiration of the country round.
We could not mate him, in a half year's search;
Full half a saint—a pillar of the Church—
Behold him now, within his spacious hall,
His numerous household to devotion call;
His eyes, with solemn air, behold him raise—
Nay, laugh not, friends! the pious Christian prays!

"Our Father," say'st thou, guilty tyrant! thine?
Proclaims thy life an origin divine?
Did Heaven thy brother give thee to control,
In property, in limb, in life, and soul?
"*Which art in heaven—Hallowed be thy name*"—
By thy profession, brought to open shame.
"*Thy kingdom come*," with primogenial right,
Aye, on the skin engrossed in *black* and *white*.
"*Thy will be done on earth, as 'tis above*"—
Resounds the *lash*, in realms of peace and love?
Dost wish this world, another heaven below,
And strivest thou, indeed, to make it so?
"*Give us this day*, thou say'st, "*our daily bread*"—
By unrequited sweat and labor fed.
"*Forgive us, Lord, our debts, as we forgive*"—
On such condition dost *thou* hope to live?
Thou! who dost reap where thou hast never sown,
And debts exact, from those that owe thee none?
Why do no thunders roll, no lightnings gleam
Across the skies, when impious men blaspheme?
No earthquake yawn to intercept their path,
No sign discover God's impending wrath?

Farmington, N. Y.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

THE PRESENCE OF GOD.

Oh, Thou! who fling'st so fair a robe
Of clouds around the hills untrod—
Those mountain pillars of the globe,
Whose peaks sustain Thy throne, oh God!
All glittering round the sunset skies,
Their fleecy wings are lightly furled,
As if to shade from mortal eyes
The glories of yon upper world;
There, while the evening star upholds
In one bright spot, their purple folds,
My spirit lifts in silent prayer,
For thou, oh God of love, art there.

The summer flowers, the fair, the sweet,
Upspringing freely from the sod,
In whose soft looks we seem to meet
At every step, Thy smiles, oh God;
The humblest soul their sweetness shares,
They bloom in palace, hall or cot;
Give me, oh Lord, a heart like theirs,
Contented with my lowly cot.
Within their pure ambrosial bells,
In odors sweet, Thy spirit dwells;
Their breath may seem to scent the air—
'Tis Thine, oh God! for Thou art there.

Hark! from yon casement, low and dim,
What sounds are these that fill the breeze?
It is the peasant's evening hymn
Arrests the fishers on the seas;
The old man leans his silver hairs
Upon his light, suspended oar,
Until those soft, delicious airs
Have died like ripples on the shore.
Why do his eyes in softness roll?
What melts the manhood from his soul?
His heart is filled with peace and prayer;
For Thou, oh God, art with him there.

The birds among the summer-blooms,
Pour forth to Thee their hymns of love;
When, trembling on uplifted plumes,
They leave the earth, and soar above.
We hear their sweet, familiar airs,
Where'er a sunny spot is found;
How lovely is a life like theirs,
Diffusing sweetness all around!
From clime to clime, from pole to pole,
Their sweetest anthems softly roll,
Till melting on the realms of air,
They meet Thy throne in grateful prayer.

The stars—those floating isles of light,
Round which the clouds unfurl their sails,
Pure as a woman's robe of white,
That trembles round the form it veils—
They touch the heart as with a spell,
Yet set the soaring fancy free;
And oh! how sweet the tale they tell,
Of faith, of peace, of love, and Thee!
Each raging storm that wildly blows,
Each balmy breeze that lifts the rose,
Sublimely grand, or softly fair—
They speak of Thee, for Thou art there.

The spirit, oft oppressed with doubt,
May strive to cast Thee from its thought;
But who can shut Thy presence out,
Thou mighty guest? Thou com'st unsought!
In spite of all its cold resolves,
Magnetic like, where'er we be,
Still, still the painful heart revolves,
And points, all trembling, up to Thee.
We cannot shield a troubled breast
Beneath the confines of the blest—
Above, below, on earth, in air,
For Thou, the living God, art there.

Yet far beyond the clouds outspread,
Where soaring fancy oft hath been,
There is a land, where Thou hast said,
The pure of heart shall enter in!
There, in those realms, so calmly bright,
How many a loved and gentle one
Bathe their soft plumes in living light,
That sparkles from Thy radiant throne!
There souls, once soft and sad as ours,
Look up, and 'mid the fadeless flowers,
They dream no more of grief and care,
For Thou, the God of peace, art there.

Respect is what we owe; love, what we give.
We would rather give than pay.—*Festus.*

Miscellany.

From the "Forest Life" of Mrs. Clavers.

LOVE IN THE FOREST.

(*Continued.*)

A year and a half had elapsed since the abstraction of the grapes, and the skin had grown over Seymour's knuckles, and also the bark over certain letters which he had carved in very high places on some of Mr. Hay's forest trees; and sympathetically perhaps, a suitable covering over the wounds made in his heart by the scornful eyes of the unconscious Caroline. His figure had changed its proportions, as if by a wire-drawing process, since what it had gained in length was evidently subtracted from its breadth. The potato redness of his cheeks had subsided into a more presentable complexion, and his teeth were whiter than ever, while the yawns which used to exhibit them unseasonably had given place to a tolerable flow of conversation, scarcely tinctured by *mauvaise honte*. In short, considering that he was endowed with a good share of common sense, he was really a handsome young man. Not but some moss was still discoverable. It takes a good while to rub off inborn rusticity, especially when there is much force of character. The soft are more easily moulded.

Seymour had spent this interval in the most sedulous application; such application as few young men exhibit, except those who have been denied the opportunity of acquiring knowledge until they have learned to feel keenly their own deficiencies.

It was by such effort that he had managed to make one year's time, under the best instruction in one of our western cities, do the work of three at least; and the result was, that on his return home, his father, a sturdy stickler for republican simplicity, and one of that numerous class who think republicans ought to be rough and coarse, thought Seymour "a little too slick" for his liking. Not that our young friend was the least of a dandy. What he had seen of that sort during his city campaign had but served to deepen that contempt for effeminacy which is the heritage of every true son of the forest. But his manners were extremely quiet;—he no longer gave a certain twang to his parts of speech, without which no language is considered strictly classical among us; and he had learned to require conveniences for washing and dressing in his own room, instead of sharing the family basin and comb in the kitchen. Besides all this, he dressed with a strict neatness, which was supposed to indicate an incipient inclination to "stick up;" and he evinced decided objections to take his turn at milking the twenty cows that came lowing into his father's barnyard at sunset. These were bad signs.

However, when the old man found that in more important business, Seymour was far more competent than before, and especially when he observed the clerkly skill and neatness with which he could use the pen, (an accomplishment but too rare in the neighborhood,) his respect for his son increased very rapidly, and he began to think it quite time "to set him off a farm of his own, and try if he could put so much larnin' to any real use."

These eighteen months, so important to Seymour, his scarce remembered flame, Caroline Hay, had spent in New-York, perhaps less profitably. She had gone to the city by invitation of a dear aunt, her father's sister, a member of the Society of Friends; childless, and longing for the cheering companionship of the young. Mr. Hay was scarcely willing to see his daughter depart for the gay city, even under such guardianship as that of his meek and pious sister. He feared that the fascinations of polished life—the very comforts and conveniences of the domestic arrangements she would enjoy—would cause her to look with cold eyes on her western home, rude and laborious as that must ever be by comparison. Still, the pleadings of Mrs. Tennett, of Mrs. Hay, and, above all, of Caroline herself, overcame his better judgment, and he gave his reluctant consent to the visit.

For some time Mrs. Tennett's letters were full of her niece's improvement, both in point of health and of the various studies to which she had directed her attention. She could not say enough of her unvarying sweetness of temper—of her docility—of her willingness to abide by the plain and quiet style of her aunt's house and company.

"Caroline," she would say, "is so lovable,—so exactly what I could wish for a daughter, that I could almost be selfish enough, my dear brother, to ask her of thee for a life-long comfort. With four sweet girls left, would it be too much?"

But gradually, and by degrees almost imperceptible to any but a parent's watchful heart, the good aunt's letters had assumed a different tone. "Caroline had become very healthy and blooming, and went out a good deal. She had become acquainted with a number of world's people;" so wrote her kind and scrupulous guardian; and her father was given to know that dress was much more in requisition than formerly, by frequent requests for money from Caroline herself.

Then Mrs. Tennett felt obliged to mention that her niece was receiving the attentions of a young man, whose gay exterior, and plausible address, seemed to please her more than her aunt could think safe; since the gentleman, though only an *employé* in a public office, yet carried the air and indulged in the expenses of a man of fortune. After this, followed a silence of unusual length.

Come we now to a cold evening in May, the west yet red with the last sun-gleam, while the north and east were heavy with clouds driven by a bleak and damp wind. A storm was evidently in prospect, yet Mr. Hay, well wrapped, mounted Hourglass for a ride to the post-office, three miles distant. Many times had he done the same, hoping for a letter from Caroline, now the theme of many an anxious thought; and as he went, he resolved, should he be as unsuccessful now as before, he would write, requesting her immediate return, so strong a hold had the idea of impending ill taken of his mind.

But this evening, so soon as he could succeed in approaching the counter at the post-office, a counter that served as well for the dispensation of "bitters" and tobacco as of letters, he received a letter in the handwriting of his sister. It was closely written and carefully crossed, yet there stood Mr. Hay,—elbowed and shoved,—amid all the din of spelling out newspapers, higgling about postage, and anxious but ineffectual efforts to get letters without paying for them—until he had read it quite through, by the dim rays of the one greasy lamp, which shed its oil and a modicum of light from a beam over his head.

This done, he mounted Hourglass again, and striking off at a brisk trot, in the teeth of a sleety shower, he stinted not nor staid till he drew bridle at his own door. It is not difficult to guess the purport of Mrs. Tennett's letter. She was about to return her fair charge to her father, with some fears that the invitation so kindly intended had not been productive of unmixed good.

"Any news from Caroline, father?" said several voices.

"Yes, a letter from your aunt," said Mr. Hay, less cheerily than usual.

"What is the matter, father? Isn't she well?"

"Oh, yes! quite well; she is coming home."

Much joy was expressed by the young folks, and Mrs. Hay, though she shared her husband's anxiety, could think of nothing now but the happiness of once more embracing the long absent object of so much care. Seymour, who, though no longer an inmate, was a frequent guest at Mr. Hay's, and who now sat by Mrs. Hay's work-table helping one of the little girls on a "hard" sum she had brought home from school, began to ask himself seriously whether he felt pleased or otherwise at the expected return of a young lady, who had shown him so little favor in his chrysalis state, and who was now, probably,

Grown ten times perter than before.

Before he had time even to debate the question, much less to decide it, a carriage drove up to the door,—there was a slight bustle in the hall, and the object of the thoughts of all present entered the room, radiant in beauty, all smiles and tears, and almost overcome with the joy of seeing once more the beloved home and its circle of happy faces. She was followed by a Quaker lady and gentleman, whom she introduced as friends of her aunt, who had placed her under their care;—Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, Caroline called them; they would have given themselves out in plainer style.

The warm greetings were said, and Miss Hay's fashionable courtesy to Mr. Bullitt accomplished, with scarce a suspicion on her part that the well-looking young man before her could be the yawning hero of the snapping turtle. The friends (exceedingly polite and well-bred people, by the by) received due welcome on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Hay, and were much urged to remain for the night.

"We must decline your kindness," said Mr. Thurston, with but little of the formality supposed by those, who do not know them, to belong to his society; "my wife has set her heart on seeing her sister to-night if it may be so. I think Joseph Ellingham's is but a few miles beyond this?"

"Ellingham's! Ellingham's!" repeated more than one voice, as if unconsciously, while each looked to each, as if in perplexity.

Mr. Thurston noticed at once the changed expression of countenance on all around him.

"You have heard evil of Joseph or his family, I fear," said he, hesitatingly, and with some emotion.

"There is," said Mr. Hay, kindly, taking Mr. Thurston's hand, "there is, my good friend. Our neighbor, Mr. Ellingham, has met with a great loss—the greatest—he is a lonely man."

"My sister!"—said, or rather sighed, Mrs. Thurston, as she sank back, covering her face with her hands and weeping abundantly, but in silence, while her husband's sympathies, though evidently much excited, were repressed as by a powerful effort.

"And when was this?" said Mr. Thurston, after a long pause, during which nothing was heard but the stifled sobbing of his wife.

"Three weeks since," was the reply.

"And how? Thou hast heard, of course."

"By a dreadful accident—by fire," said Mr. Hay, in a whisper.

Few words were required to tell the particulars of a calamity but too common where the country is thinly inhabited, and the dwellings built with little precaution against fire. The result is not often so fatal, but when a fire occurs during the night, children may perish by families without a possibility of rescue.

Some two or three broad stones for the hearth, and one or two more for the back of the chimney, are usually the only parts of a log house not made of wood; the parts adjacent to the fire, and the chimney itself, being all of oak, the latter slightly covered within with clay. When this chimney takes fire, as it is very apt to do in spots where the clay has crumbled off, the loft where the children usually sleep may be all in flames before the inmates of the lower room are aware.

In this case nothing was ever known but that Mr. Ellingham, returning home late in the evening, after a short absence, found his two little daughters crying in the wood, and learned from them that the light, which he saw at some distance, proceeded not as he supposed from a brush heap, but from his own dwelling. When he reached the spot, a blazing ruin was all that remained. The poor babes said, mother had brought them out, and then went back, and did not come any more.

It is not surprising that Mrs. Thurston, learning that Mr. Ellingham was provided with another dwelling, still desired to proceed at once. To see the dear, motherless infants, would be at least a melancholy satisfaction. And Seymour, learning this from Mrs. Hay, offered to be their guide through the woods—an offer which was thankfully accepted, as the road was newly cut, and abounding in stumps and fallen trees.

MODE OF MAKING SPERMACETI AND OIL FROM LARD.

Mode of manufacturing Elaine and Stearine from Lard, &c.: patented by John H. Smith, 122 Front street, New-York city.

To all whom it may concern: Be it known, that I, John H. Smith, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New-York, have invented a new and useful improvement in the manner of separating from each other the elain and stearin which are contained in lard, by means of which improved process the operation is much facilitated, and the products are obtained in a high degree of purity; and I do hereby declare, that the following is a full and exact description thereof:

The first process to be performed upon the lard is that of boiling, which may be effected either by the direct application of fire to the kettle, or by means of steam; when the latter is employed, I cause a steam tube to descend from a steam boiler into the vessel containing the lard; this tube may descend to the bottom of the vessel, and be coiled round on said bottom so as to present a large heating surface to the lard, provision being made for carrying off the water and waste steam in a manner well known; but I usually perforate the tube with numerous small holes along the whole of that portion of it which is submersed below the lard, thus allowing the whole of the steam to pass into and through the lard. To operate with advantage, the vessel in which the boiling is effected should be of considerable capacity, holding say from ten to a hundred barrels. The length of time required for boiling will vary much, according to the quality of the lard; that which is fresh may not require to be boiled for more than four or five hours, whilst that which has been long kept may require twelve hours. It is of great importance to the perfecting of the separation of the stearin and elain, that the boiling should be continued for a considerable period, as above indicated.

My most important improvement in the within described process, consists in the employment of alcohol, which I mixed with the lard in the kettle, or boiler, at the commencement of the operation. When the lard has become sufficiently fluid, I gradually pour and stir into it about one gallon of alcohol to every eighty gallons of lard, taking care to incorporate the two as intimately as possible; and this has the effect of causing a very perfect separation of the stearin and elain from each other, by the spontaneous granulation of the former, which takes place when the boiled lard is allowed to cool in a state of rest. I sometimes combine camphor with the alcohol, dissolving about one-fourth of a pound in each gallon of alcohol, which not only gives an agreeable odor to the products, but appears to co-operate with the alcohol to effect the object in view; the camphor, however, is not an essential ingredient, and may be omitted. Spirit of lower proof than alcohol may be used, but not with equal benefit.

After the boiling of the lard with the alcohol has been continued for a sufficient length of time, the fire is withdrawn, or the supply of steam cut off, and the mass is allowed to cool sufficient to admit its being ladled, or drawn off into hogsheads or other suitable coolers, where it is to be left at perfect rest until it has cooled down, and acquired the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere; as the cooling proceeds, the granulation consequent upon the separation of the stearin and elain will take place and become perfect. The material is then to be put into bags, and pressed moderately, under a press of any suitable kind, which will cause the elain to flow out in a state of great purity, there not being contained within it any appreciable portion of the stearin; this pressure is to be continued until the stearin is as dry as it can be made in this way.

The masses of the solid material thus obtained are to be remelted, and in this state to be poured into boxes or pans, of a capacity of ten or twelve gallons, and allowed to form lumps which I denominate blocks; then when removed from the vessels and piled, or stacked up for a week or ten days, more or less; the room containing it should be at a temperature of nearly 80 degrees, which will cause a sweating or oozing from the blocks, and they will improve in quality; the blocks are then to be rolled in cloths or put into bags, and these placed between plates, and submitted to very heavy pressure by means of a hydraulic press. After this pressure it is brought again into the form of blocks, and these are to be cut up by means of revolving, or other knives, or cutters; the pieces thus obtained are to be put into bags, and subjected to the action of hot water, or of steam, in a press, until it becomes hard enough to be manufactured into candles, or put up for other purposes to which it may be desired to apply it.

The manner of subjecting it to the action of heated water, or of steam, is to place the bags containing the stearin in a box, or chest, into which heated water, or steam, may be introduced, but not to such an extent as to fuse the stearin. A follower is then to be placed against the bags contained in the box, or chest, and moderate pressure made upon them; the material will now be found to have acquired all the required hardness, and to possess a wax-like consistence, such as would generally cause it to be mistaken for wax.

I am aware that alcohol has been used for the purpose of separating elain and stearin from each other in analytical chemistry, but the lard or other fatty matter consisting of these substances, has, in this case, been dissolved in the heated alcohol, and the whole has been suffered to cool together; this process would be altogether inapplicable to manufacturing purposes, as the cost would exceed the value of the product. In my manufacturing process, instead of dissolving the lard in alcohol, I add a small proportionate quantity of the latter to the former, the whole of which is driven off at an early period of the ebullition, but by its presence, or catalytically, disposes the elain or stearin to separate from each other, which they do after long boiling and subsequent cooling. I do not, therefore, claim the use of alcohol in separating elain and stearin from each other, by dissolving the fatty matter in heated alcohol, and by subsequently cooling the solution; but what I do claim, as of my invention, and wish to secure by letters patent, is the within described method of effectively promoting their separation, by incorporating alcohol, highly rectified spirits, with the lard in small proportionate quantities; say one gallon, more or less, of said alcohol, or spirit, to eighty gallons of lard, and then boiling the mixture for several hours; by which boiling the whole of the alcohol will be driven off, but will have left the elain and stearin with a disposition to separate from each other on subsequent cooling, as herein indicated and made known.

JOHN H. SMITH.

Witnesses,—T. H. Patterson, H. S. Fitch.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENTS IN THE CHARACTER OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Alas! how has Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love," rewarded this oppressed class, so eminently capable of being made the best of neighbors and citizens:

"In the year 1793, the yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia with peculiar malignity. The insolent and unnatural distinctions of caste were overturned, and the people called colored were solicited, in the public papers, to come forward and assist the perishing sick. The colored people of Philadelphia nobly responded. The then mayor, Mathew Clarkson, received their deputation with respect, and recommended their course. This took place about September.

"Soon after, the sickness increased so dreadfully, that it became next to impossible to remove the corpses. The colored people volunteered this painful and dangerous duty—did it promptly and extensively, and hired help in doing it. Dr. Rush instructed the two superintendents in the proper precautions and measures to be used.

"A sick white man crept to his chamber window, and entreated the passers-by to bring him a drink of water. Several *white men* passed, but hurried on. A foreigner came up, paused, was afraid to supply the help with his own hands, but stood and offered eight dollars to whomsoever would. A poor black man appeared, he heard, stopped, ran for water, took it to the sick man, and then staid by him, steadily and mildly refusing all pecuniary satisfaction.

"A poor black man named Sampson, went constantly from house to house, giving assistance every where gratuitously, until he was seized with the fever, and died.

"An elderly black nurse going about most diligently and affectionately, when asked what pay she wanted used to say, 'a dinner, Massa, some cold winter's day.'

"A young black woman was offered any price if she would attend a white merchant and his wife;—she would take no money, but went, saying that, 'if she went from holy love she might hope to be preserved, but not if she went for money;' she was seized with the fever, but recovered."—*Anti-Slavery Quarterly.*

CURIOUS APPEARANCE OF THE EARTH.

Clayton recently made a successful ascension in a balloon from Columbus, Ohio. Among the remarks in his journal of the ærial trip, we were struck by the following:

From the questions that I am frequently asked, an idea seems to exist with many, that æronauts lose sight of the earth when at great heights. This is a mistake: they never do, except when clouds intervene, or night appears. On the contrary, the earth is always like an immense concave map, painted different colors, which designate not the different townships or counties, as the coloring of maps generally do, but the various products of the soil. That the earth, which, in reality, is convex, should appear to the æronaut to be concave, may at first seem strange to many, but a moment's reflection will render it clear. His horizon is frequently upwards of a hundred miles from him. Draw a right-angled triangle, and make the base line fifty or sixty times as long as the perpendicular, the hypothenuse and base will then be nearly in the same line. The horizon appears to the æronaut to be on a perfect level with the car of the balloon; but the part of the earth directly underneath him, seems at a great distance from him, consequently the whole surface of the scene must appear concave.

THE MOUSE IN LIQUOR.

Mr. Smith, the reformed drunkard from London, apologized for much of the folly of drunkards, by the following story of the Cat and the Mouse:—

"A mouse ranging about a brewery, happening to fall into one of the vats, was in imminent danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to help him out. The cat replied, it is a foolish request, for as soon as I get you out, I shall eat you. The mouse piteously replied, that fate would be better than to be drowned in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fumes of the beer caused pussy to sneeze; the mouse took refuge in his hole. The cat called upon mousey to come out—'You rascal, did you not promise that I should eat you?' 'Ah!' replied mousey, 'but you know I was in liquor at the time!'"

GEMS.

If the greatest man on earth commit an injury, a good man can at once make himself greater than he, by *forgiving* it.

Honesty *is* the best policy; but policy without honesty never *finds that out*.—*Noctes Ambrosianæ.*

He exhausted the oil of life, in feeding the lamp of charity.—*Jean Paul.*

Every potato and clam that an idle fop has eaten, performs its duty in the world better than he.—*The Dial.*

Human policy never fixes one end of a chain round the ancle of a slave, but a divine justice rivets the other round the neck of his tyrant.

Beautiful it is to see and understand that no worth, known or unknown, can die, even in this earth. The work an unknown good man has done, is like a vein of water flowing hidden under ground, secretly making the ground green; it flows and flows, it joins itself with other veins and veinlets; one day it will start forth as a visible perennial well.—*Carlyle.*

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS.

Tomato Dumplings.—It is said that these, prepared in the same way as apple dumplings, are excellent. Care must be taken in paring, not to break the vegetable, or extract the seed. The object is to have them cooked perfectly *whole* inside the crust. Sauce should be prepared, as for apple pudding.

Tomato Figs.—Last summer, we gave a recipe for making this article. They are increasing in popularity. We find the following in the Genesee Farmer: These are certainly a luxury, one which comes within the reach of all; for every man who can put down pork for his family use, can put down a jar of them, and by so doing the utility of tomato pills, which now rank so high as a newspaper medicine, will be superceded; for in preparing the figs, the medicinal qualities of the fruit are all concentrated. At the South they are already in high repute. And at the North, too, as far as they have been tried.

Green Corn Pudding.—Take fifteen ears of green corn, no matter how old, if it has not begun to be *hard*, pound it till every kernel is well broken; beat up two eggs and mix with about three pints of milk; stir in a heaping spoonful of flour, and sweeten and salt it to your taste. Stir in the corn, and bake it in the hottest place in the oven, and let it bake full an hour and a half. To be eaten with butter, and is best when warm

To Preserve Green Corn for Winter.—A week or two since, we published the Canadian manner of preserving this vegetable in pickle. We find in the Chicago Agriculturist, another method, in which no brine is used. Such ears of corn as are suitable for roasting are selected, and boiled about ten minutes. The corn is then scraped off the cobs, and spread to dry, on dishes or boards. When thoroughly dry, it is hung up in bags. In mid winter, it is nearly as good a vegetable, as it is when fresh in summer. *Sweet* corn is of course preferable; and the best variety is that which shrinks most in drying.

Taming Horses.—The taming of horses by breathing in their nostrils seems to be gaining friends. Mr. David Clayton, of Tyrrell county, having seen an article in our paper stating that horses had been rendered gentle by breathing in their nostrils, determined to try it on a young mule belonging to him, who would suffer no person to handle him. Mr. C. fastened him in the stable; and, after considerable trouble, succeeded in breathing several times in his nostrils. Before he left the stable, the mule became gentle, and would stand still and suffer himself to be rubbed, and would nose and smell around him. He followed Mr. C. out of the stable, around the yard, and wanted to go into the house. We advise our friends who have colts to break, to try the experiment—if it does no good, it can certainly do no harm.—*Newbern (N. C.) Advocate.*

Camels on the Western Prairies.—A writer in the Genesee Farmer, a native of Russia, who has passed many years of his life in that portion of the empire bordering on the Ural and Volga rivers, suggests that the camel would prove a most valuable animal for burden in those prairies, and especially for traversing the country in the far west, where water is sometimes not found for days. He says that camels, in the unsettled country would be found good to carry mails and convey intelligence. Their speed is great, 120 miles being a common day's travel for speedy animals, and that the breeding of camels would not be more expensive than horses. They may be obtained on the Black sea, (where they thrive in even a more rigorous climate than ours,) and the writer suggests if agricultural societies would import a few pairs they would confer a great advantage on this country. From 600 to 1,000 pounds, with a rider, is a common load for the camel; and the commonest herbage, even weeds and twigs, will suffice for their sustenance while enduring the severest labors.

The only place in Europe, we believe, in which the camel has been naturalized, is the neighborhood of Pisa. A large, sandy tract, principally covered with pines, stretches between that city and the seashore, and forms a part of the private domain of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Here camels are kept, which browse among the shrubs, and coarse, thin herbage, and are found very serviceable in conveying the produce of the Grand Duke's farm to market. They may be seen sometimes with huge panniers, and sometimes with casks of wine slung upon their shoulders, one on each side, carrying them to the city.

Miscellaneous Items.

Lard Oil.—This is now used for nearly all the purposes to which sperm and olive oil have been applied. It burns well in lamps, and acts well on wool, and all sorts of machinery. It is manufactured in vast quantities at the West. A great deal of lard is exported to France; and it is said that it returns to us under the name of olive oil, to be eaten on lobster and salads.

Lard Lamp.—Mr. F. H. Southworth, of Washington, has invented and patented a lamp for burning common lard, without any preparation. It burns brightly, and emits no smoke. It is said that a lamp with two wicks will burn nine hours, and consume but a quarter of a pound of lard. The cost will be less than one half of oil. As they have burned well embedded in ice, it is supposed they can be used in winter as well as summer.

A Competency.—It is stated that the Rothschilds of London have offered to compound their tax, under the new income tax act of Sir Robert Peel, for three years, at £25,000. In other words they are willing to be let off with the payment to the tax collector of $40,000 a year. They admit, therefore, if the report be true, that their annual income is at least one million three hundred thousand dollars.

When it was mentioned to Baron J. D. Rothschild that Aguado, his fellow-financier, died worth thirty millions of francs, he observed, "Poor man, I thought that he was in better circumstances."

Christian Brotherhood.—A person by the name of Thompson, who has been held by an unrelenting creditor in the debtors' apartments at Moyamensing prison, for the last three years and eight months, was lately discharged under the new law of Pennsylvania abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Lightning.—Twenty-seven deaths, and fifty-eight houses and barns destroyed by lightning, occurred in the United States during July. There never was a season in which the terrible effects of this agent of nature were so severely felt.

Cast Iron Buildings.—Buildings of cast iron are daily increasing at a prodigious rate in England; a three story house containing ten or twelve rooms, will not cost more than £1100, regard being had to the manner in which it may be ornamented. Houses of this description may be taken to pieces, and transported from one place to another, at an expense of not more than £25. It is said that a large number of cast iron houses are about to be manufactured in Belgium and England for the citizens of Hamburgh, whose habitations have been burnt.

Insanity.—Milton J. Alexander, the young southerner, who murdered Lougee, the broker, in Philadelphia, is admitted to have been deranged. It is said, that he was engaged to be married to a young lady in or near Huntsville, Ala. but when he went down to fulfill his engagement, his betrothed refused to marry him, for some frivolous reason. This disappointment seems to have unsettled his mind, for he gave unequivocal signs of mental alienation before he left home for Philadelphia. His father and brother have arrived, and are doing what they can to comfort him.

Oberlin College, Ohio.—At the late commencement of Oberlin College, eight young men were admitted to the degree of A. B. Five young ladies received testimonials that they had completed the ladies' course of study in the institute. About fifty persons have joined the new freshman class, of whom ten are young ladies. Nine have joined the junior class in theology.—*New-York Tribune.*

Murders on the Mississippi.—There are several islands in the Mississippi river between the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, which have been long noted as harbors for the most desperate villains which infest the southern country. These scoundrels are ever ready to perpetrate any crime, the most revolting to humanity; and but a few years since there were but few flat-boat-men hardy enough to lay up for the night, at one of these haunts of banditti. Not unfrequently has it happened, that boats loaded with produce have been decoyed to the shore, their crews murdered, and the boats sunk to prevent detection. The Aawann on her passage up from New Orleans, observed, as she passed Montgomery's Point, four dead bodies floating by. They were evidently murdered, as large and ghastly wounds were seen upon their bodies—they were so offensive that they were not taken up. These men were doubtless the victims of the scoundrels upon one of these islands.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

Emigration to Mauritius.—The encouragement given by the British government to the emigration of Hill Coolies to Mauritius, has called forth the repeated and strong animadversions of the abolitionists of England, and we are glad to see that the London Times, in two long articles, confirmed the views they have expressed. It is to be hoped that an effectual stop will be put to the impositions by which thousands of these ignorant and unoffending Indian laborers are carried away from their native mountains to undergo a species of slavery in Mauritius.—*New-York Evangelist.*

Caution.—A child of Mr. Freeman, aged 22 months, died at Gilmanton, N. H. last week, in a most distressing manner in consequence of having eaten a quantity of Cobalt, the celebrated "*safe fly poison*," which had been mixed in the usual way, with molasses or sugar, to destroy the flies.—*Portland Argus.*

Vermont Sugar.—It is a singular fact, that, next to Louisiana, Vermont is the greatest sugar producing State in the Union! The amount of maple sugar produced in 1840, was over 2,550 tons, being over 17 3-4 pounds to each inhabitant, allowing a population of 291,948. At five cents a pound, this is worth $255,963 20.—*New-York Tribune.*

Fertility of the West.—Samuel Goodrich, Esq. of Prairie du Lac, Rock county, has harvested sixty acres of wheat, yielding an average of 20 bushels to the acre, from a field which was sown in wheat last year, and which had received no farther cultivation since. The grain scattered in gathering the first crop, took root and produced the second without further labor.—*Wiskonsan Enquirer.*

Fisheries.—Accounts from Newfoundland state that the cod-fishery has been very unsuccessful in that quarter, and a late Cape Breton paper says: "The fisheries will this year turn out almost a total failure. On some parts of the coast the take has been literally nothing."—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

White Quakers.—It is said that a new sect of religionists has arisen in England, called White Quakers. They have a community of goods, and dress in coarse, white cloths. Their shoes and carriages are also white. Says the account, "Wives are leaving their husbands, daughters their parents, sisters their brothers, to join this wild gathering; and those who do so, have been amongst the most exemplary, the most kind-hearted and benevolent of the community to which they belonged. These are altogether strange proceedings, and have produced no small share of domestic affliction."

The Canada Rioters.—The Niagara Chronicle, of August 31, says that the jail in that town is filled with prisoners, taken during the riots on the Welland Canal. They continued their quarrels even in prison, and to prevent murder, it was necessary to separate the Connaught men, and the Corkonians. The Chronicle farther says:

The interior of this district has been in a dreadful state, and from all we hear, is very little better yet. Bands of dangerous men, armed, are prowling about in all directions, forcibly entering the dwellings of the inhabitants, and stealing property of all descriptions, more particularly taking away all the arms they can lay their hands upon. One bad feature of the matter is, that many of them will not work; for we know several instances of employment with reasonable wages having been offered and refused.

J. Simmons' Institute for Young Ladies,

Locust street, nearly opposite the Musical Fund Hall,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE course of instruction embraces all the various branches of a thorough English and mathematical education, together with the French language, drawing and painting. The building is new, and the rooms are large, airy, and commodious, and provided with maps, globes, and every requisite for promoting the comfort and advancement of the pupils. Besides an extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, the institution contains a valuable cabinet of minerals, shells, and specimens from other departments of natural science, including an extensive herbarium of indigenous plants.—The specimens of the cabinet are scientifically arranged, and accessible to the pupils whenever their studies require them for illustration. During a part of the autumn and winter, a systematic course of lectures on *Chemistry, Philosophy*, and *Astronomy*, is delivered by the Principal, to which his pupils are admitted gratuitously. These are given semi-weekly, and occupy upwards of three months; the remaining portion of the year, lectures are given to the scholars weekly, on *Physiology, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany*, and such other subjects as may be advantageously adapted to their capacities and improvement.

The scholastic year embraces two terms, of five calendar months each; the school being vacated during the months of July and August.

No pupil is received for a shorter period than one term; and applicants who are unknown to the Principal, are expected to give satisfactory reference.

TERMS.—For the English branches,	per term,	$20
Extra for French,	"	10
Extra for drawing and painting,	"	10

N. B.—No charge for pens, ink, and fuel.

The school will re-open on the 1st of September; and the lectures on physiology will commence on the 7th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; to which the friends of the lecturer are respectfully invited.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1842. 3m

FREE LABOR BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE subscriber notifies his friends and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand, at the most reasonable prices, a large assortment of WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, of every description, and best materials, and entirely free from the contamination of slave labor.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

All orders punctually executed, at the shortest notice.

JAMES WILLIS,
No. 241 Arch street, one door below 7th
Philadelphia, June 16, 1842. p.—6m.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS,

Manufactured by the American Free Produce Association.

MANCHESTER ginghams, two qualities, and various patterns; checks, aprons, and furniture, four qualities and prices; canton flannel, bleached and unbleached, two qualities; muslin; bleached and unbleached shirtings, two qualities; thin muslin for linings, brown, bleached, and colored; table diaper, 7-4 and 8-4 (bird-eye,) brown and bleached; table diaper, 7-4 and 8-4, huckaback bird-eye towels; buff pantaloon stripes; fancy do. do. various patterns; black and white wadding; cotton laps, or batts; cotton yarn, assorted numbers; lamp wick; bed ticking, an excellent article: callicoes.

On hand and for sale, wholesale, by
J. MILLER M'KIM, 31 N. Fifth Street,
And retail, by
LYDIA WHITE, 219 N. Second Street.

The increased facilities for the transaction of business, afforded by the appointment of J. M. M'Kim, as wholesale agent, it is hoped will induce country storekeepers and others to increase their purchases. Orders for goods, or letters desiring information, may be addressed to the agent, or either of the committee.

William C. Betts, No. 43 Cherry Street.
Daniel L. Miller, Jr. No. 250 Arch St., or to
James Mott, No. 35 Church alley,
Committee on Manufactures.

8th mo. 4th, 1842.

Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw.

One hundred copies of Mrs. Trollope's "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," have been imported from Europe, and are for sale at the *Anti-Slavery Office*, No. 31, North Fifth street, Philadelphia; and at 143 Nassau st., N. Y.

Popular English Periodicals,

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LONDON QUARTERLY, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN,
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No. 31, North Fifth street.

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WM. T. CRITTENDEN, Rushville, " "
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THOMAS MCCLINTOCK, Waterloo, N. Y.
MORRIS EARLE, Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Massillon, Ohio.
BENJAMIN BOWN, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
NATHAN W. WHITMORE, Dixon's Ferry, Lee co., Ill.
SLOCOMB HOWLAND, Sherwood Corners, Cayuga co. N.Y.
PRINCE JACKSON, Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
THOS. HUTCHINSON, King's Ferry, Cayuga Co. N. Y
CALEB B. ROGERS, Norwich, Conn.
H. W. WILLIAMS, 25 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
JOHN C. MERRITT, Bethpage, L. I.
JESSE HOLMES, Lloydsville, Belmont Co. Ohio.
JOSEPH H. DUGDALE, Cortsville, Clark Co. Ohio.
JAMES BOYLE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ASAPH TURNER, Geneva, Ashtabula Co. Ohio.
JAMES AUSTIN, Marlborough, Stark Co.
LEMUEL JONES, Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co. Ohio.
ISAAC LEWIS, Short Creek, Harrison Co. Ohio.
DR. ABRAHAM BROOKE, Oakland, Clinton Co. Ohio.
DE WITT C. STERRY, Oberlin, Lorain Co. Ohio.
WILLIAM CRAFT, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
Capt. ALEXANDER H. ROBINSON, Nantucket, Mass.
DOCTOR IDDINGS, Greensboro, Henry county, Ia.
R. E. GILLETT, Oberlin, Lorain Co. Ohio.